

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SLOVAK PAPER ON CEMA'S NUCLEAR POWER PLANS

AU282153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Jurij Sinakov article: "Two Systems--Two Approaches to the Fuels and Energy Problem: Before the Lightning Strikes"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] It is generally known that the main centers of crude oil production have been shifting to the east and north of the Soviet Union--to regions with more complex conditions. IN ORDER TO TRANSPORT CRUDE OIL AND GAS FROM WESTERN SIBERIA TO EASTERN EUROPE IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO BUILD SEVERAL PIPELINES OF WHICH EVERY ONE WILL BE LONGER THAN THE 1,000 KM LONG UNDERGROUND SOYUZ PIPELINE.

It is clear that the fraternal countries are aware of the efforts the Soviet people have to exert to extract the natural wealth hidden in Siberia. The socialist countries are not only participating in the implementation of the energy plans on USSR territory, but the CEMA countries have also launched a movement aiming at the greatest possible conservation of fuel used for the production of electricity, as well as the reduction of electricity consumption in production enterprises.

It has been decided to increase the share of solid fuels in the production of electricity, and also to use fuels with a lesser calorific value, such as brown coal, shale and lignite. THE SOVIET EXPERIENCE IN THAT SHOWS THAT THE CHEAPEST ELECTRICITY IS PRODUCED BY POWERPLANTS BURNING SHALE. The reserves of black and brown coal and of lignite in the European CEMA countries have been estimated at approximately 105 billion tons. Their extraction will insure fuel supplies for additional thermal power plants. CEMA's target program in the energy sphere mobilizes all known reserves.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE PROGRAM.

After the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and GDR are becoming members of the global "nuclear energy club." Hungary, too, will soon join the ranks of countries producing energy with the aid of fissionable uranium. Now it is the turn of nuclear power plants in Cuba, Poland and Romania. In view of their real needs, all states of the socialist community are developing nuclear power engineering.

In 1990, the total output of nuclear power plants in CEMA's European countries (in addition to the USSR) and in Cuba is to reach 37,000 megawatts. That has been determined by a long-range target program. IN PRACTICE THAT MEANS THAT THE NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS' TOTAL OUTPUT WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE IN EVERY FUTURE 5-YEAR PLAN. In order to fulfill that task, the states of the socialist community have prepared several coordinated measures--in advance-- and not after the "lightning" of the shortage of the traditional types of fuels had "struck." For example, the construction of the giant atomash plant in Volgodonsk--built with an eye on the energy needs of the Soviet Union and its CEMA partners--is nearing completion. CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS ALREADY PRODUCING NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY--FOR ITSELF AS WELL AS FOR OTHER SOCIALIST STATES. IN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA ALLOCATED KCS8 BILLION FOR THAT PURPOSE. THIS SUMMER, THE CEMA COUNTRIES SIGNED A MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION AND MUTUAL DELIVERIES OF EQUIPMENT FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS.

Leading representatives of the Western countries have more than once voiced the desire to work out a uniform energy policy. However, the Western states always run into difficulties in the sector. There is the currency crisis, inflation, and strong competition of the oil monopolies. It is precisely the monopolies, using oil exports to enrich themselves, which are opposing a radical solution of the energy problem, and, in particular a stepped-up pace of nuclear powerplants' construction.

At present, for various reasons, three powerplants in the FRG had been mothballed; nuclear power plants built in Austria and Sweden are not producing industrial electricity; following breakdowns, several nuclear power plants in the United States have stopped operating.

That background serves to clearly demonstrate the advantages of the states whose economy is based on the planned economic system. Implementing the principles of the international socialist labor division, the CEMA member-countries are collectively seeing to a rational utilization of natural wealth in our interests as well as in the interests of our future generations.

BRIEFS

CEMA MEDICAL COOPERATION--Sofia, Sept, 24 (BTA)--The fifth Medical Construction Working Conference of the socialist countries ended. The delegates from the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria discussed problems pertaining to the unification and typization of functional units in medical establishments. Special attention was paid to the making of a standard-model of a hospital uniform for the entire socialist community. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU]

CEMA AGRICULTURAL SESSION--The 10th session of the System of Scientific and Technical Information on Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Industry, attached to the section of the permanent CEMA Committee on Machine Building opened in Ruse yesterday. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and the CSSR. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

PLOVDIV CEMA CONFERENCE--A 3-day conference of experts from the canning industry sector of the CEMA member-countries opened in Plovdiv. Delegates from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR are participating in the conference. They will discuss tasks of scientific research work for the period 1980-85. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRAQ, TURKEY

AU282028 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Turkey. The delegation is headed by Nedin Hoxha, Minister of Foreign Trade. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister of Domestic Trade Viktor Nushi, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri and others. The delegation was also seen off by charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Turkey [name indistinct.]

Arrival in Iraq

AU011950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, arrived in the Republic of Iraq on 29 September 1979. The delegation was met at Baghdad airport by the Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali, deputy minister of trade Mahdi Al-'Ubaydi and other leading cadres of the ministry of trade.

LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE

AU022003 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Telegram from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of Guinea's national holiday, the anniversary of Guinea's national holiday, the anniversary of Guinea's independence, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, I convey to you and the friendly people of Guinea cordial greetings and best wishes for your country's development and prosperity. May the friendly relations between Albania and Guinea continue to develop.

SPANISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT, MEETS WITH SHEHU

AU291851 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Raoul Marco, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain--Marxist-Leninist, paid a friendly visit to Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. AWP Central Committee Politburo Member Mehmet Shehu received Comrade Raoul Marco at the headquarters of the AWP Central Committee and held friendly and cordial talks with him. During the talks ideas were exchanged regarding problems of mutual interest in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist unity existing between our two parties, and in the spirit of fraternal collaboration and proletarian internationalism. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla and Piro Biti, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrade Raoul Marco took part in Comrade Hysni Kapo's funeral ceremony and laid a wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain--Marxist-Leninist. Also during his stay in Albania, Comrade Raoul Marco visited the Light of the Party hydro-electric powerplant in Tropoje District, had a cordial meeting with district party cadres and with the teachers and pupils of the Asim Vokshi secondary school, and laid a wreath before the bust of hero of the people Asim Vokshi, who fell in the Spanish war. Comrade Raoul Marco also saw the great work of reconstruction carried out in the areas hit by the earthquake in Shkoder and Lezhe districts. Comrade Raoul Marco left Albania yesterday.

ZHIVKOVA DELIVERS SPEECH TO UNGA 28 SEPTEMBER

AU282042 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] New York, September 28, (BTA correspondent)--The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, made a speech before the General Assembly today.

Setting both Bulgaria's stand on the issues of international politics and on a number of cardinal problems of the contemporary world, she paid particular attention to the need of reducing and completely doing away with the danger of a new world war. As a basic prerequisite for this the leader of the Bulgarian delegation indicated real disarmament towards which are directed the efforts of the socialist and of all the peaceloving countries in the world.

Mrs Zhivkova pointed out that the complex of proposals connected with the limitation and abolition of nuclear weapons rests in the centre of the efforts towards disarmament. Bulgaria's stand is that, owing to the extremely complicated character of the problem of nuclear disarmament, negotiations in this sphere can be facilitated if parallel to them are continued the efforts to consolidate the political and international law guarantees for the security of the states. "It is for this reason," Mrs Zhivkova said, "that we attach such great importance to the conclusion of a world treaty for the non-use of force which is of the nature to strengthen the trust among the states and to give strong impetus to the process of real disarmament."

At the same time the leader of the Bulgarian delegation emphasized that Bulgaria attaches particularly great importance to the speeding up of the working out of a convention guaranteeing the security of the non-nuclear states, as well as for such measures as the ban on all nuclear weapon tests, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of stocks of it, the prohibition of the production of new types of weapons for mass destruction and new systems of these weapons, the reduction of military budgets, etc. "We should like once again to draw the attention of the General Assembly," Mrs Zhivkova said, "to the importance of the question of imparting a universal character to the international treaties and agreements concluded so far in the sphere of disarmament. We think that it is imperative for the organization promptly to make its contribution to the practical solution of this important question."

Mrs Zhivkova declared that Bulgaria welcomes Czechoslovakia's initiative for the General Assembly to adopt a declaration on international cooperation for the purposes of disarmament. She pointed out that in the complex of measures directed towards mobilizing the efforts of the states for real disarmament, the world conference on disarmament will play an extremely important role.

In her speech the leader of Bulgaria's delegation devoted considerable space to the questions of detente, pointing out that it continues to consolidate as a stable trend in international relations despite the difficulties and negative phenomena that are encountered.

"Life has proved that the policy of reducing tension is the sole road towards the lasting making more remote and ultimately doing away with the danger of a devastating thermonuclear global conflict," she said. "A particularly important step in this respect were the successful talks between Mr L.I. Brezhnev and President Carter in Vienna which ended in the signing between the USSR and the USA of SALT II and of the other important document."

"It was once again confirmed that even the most complex problems of international relations may receive mutually acceptable solutions when they are approached with a high sense of responsibility, with wisdom and mature foresight, with political realism. We are deeply convinced that the new treaty can and must become a starting point for further measures for the real reduction of nuclear weapons and that it will play the role of a catalyst in the negotiations on other problems of disarmament," Mrs Zhivkova said. On behalf of Bulgaria she expressed the hope that the SALT II treaty will be ratified as soon as possible in the interests not only of the peoples of the USA and the USSR but also in the interests of all humanity.

Mrs Zhivkova said that events in the world unambiguously prove that detente touches not only on East-West relations but is an "invaluable achievement of universal significance for all mankind and for the evolution of the planet." Pointing out that the need for detente had been stressed also at the recent conference of the non-aligned states in Havana, she declared that Bulgaria highly appreciates the movement of the non-aligned as an important factor in international life and supports its struggle and efforts for the establishment of a lasting peace and in the world.

Setting forth Bulgaria's principled stands on the establishment of a state of peace, security and trust in Europe, Mrs Zhivkova said that the further consolidation and development of the positive trends on the continent calls for the taking of effective measures in the field of military detente. "It is precisely to this," she said, "that the proposals of the Warsaw treaty member-countries, aimed at surmounting the lag in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, are directed."

"To these measures should be added also the conclusion between the countries participating in the all-European conference of a treaty for the non-use first of nuclear and conventional weapons and the holding of a conference at a political level with the participation of the European countries, the USA and Canada to discuss and adopt measures for the consolidation of mutual trust, for the weakening of military confrontation in Europe and the ensuing lowering of the concentration and the reduction of the armed forces and armaments on the continent," Mrs Zhivkova said.

Speaking about the situation in the Balkans she said: "We have all reasons to be satisfied with the essential and favourable changes that took place in that region. Bulgaria's active and constructive policy pursues the strengthening of detente in the Balkans, pursues goodneighbourly relations, friendship and an equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation based on a broad-scale. This policy is principled, consistent and invariable. It is our wish that the Balkan Peninsula turns into a region of durable peace and stability, into a place where we can live in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect, in close cooperation and friendship with all our neighbours. The government and the people of Bulgaria firmly believe in that cause and they work indefatigably and consistently for its translation into reality, in the face of all the difficulties related to historical inheritance and the complex picture in the world today. Further on in her speech, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation referred to the policy of hegemonism as a negative factor in international relations. She said that Bulgaria hailed and backed the new Soviet initiative for the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova set forth Bulgaria's attitude to the hotbeds of tension and confrontation in some parts of the world. Talking about the hardship to which security and stability in Southeast Asia were subjected to, she defended the Vietnamese people's right to peaceful and independent existence. "The Indochina refugee problem is really serious, but it should not be exploited to further aggravate the tension in the region and to conceal those who are really to blame for the plight of scores of thousands of people" said Mrs Zhivkova.

"For Bulgaria" she said, "there is not a shade of hesitation that the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations should be taken by the legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, not by those of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique overthrown by the people of the Kampuchea, who for years on end had conducted a genocide policy toward their own people. We also stand decisively against the attempts to make the United Nations interfere in one form or another in the internal affairs of the sovereign People's Republic of Kampuchea."

Mrs Zhivkova expressed also Bulgaria's feelings of solidarity with the people and the Government of Laos in their struggle to defend the independence, the territorial inviolability and the peaceful life of their country.

Bulgaria's stands on the situation in the Middle East, Cyprus and the African south were revealed in the speech. Support was also expressed in it for the developing countries' lawful demands for reforms in international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

In that connection Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova emphasized that the role and importance of the norms and principles of economic cooperation now established between the socialist and the developing countries were gaining ever greater prominence.

In her speech Mrs Zhivkova devoted special attention to problems pertaining to the International Year of the Child, briefing the General Assembly on the International "Banner of Peace" Children's Assembly held in Bulgaria in August, referring to it as "the first of its kind forum of children's creativity, inspired by the human being's natural and insatiable striving for creation and improvement, a symbol of friendship and solidarity of children from all continents."

Mrs Zhivkova said in conclusion that Bulgaria would continue to contribute to the United Nations' rising role as a defender of peace, as a promoter of international cooperation and a champion of the progressive evolution processes on earth.

ZHIVKOVA INTERVIEWED ON GROMYKO SPEECH AT UNGA

AU011156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the UN General Assembly 34th session, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairperson of the Committee on Culture shared her impressions of the speech by Andrey Gromyko, leader of the USSR delegation to the session, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, with Encho Mitov, BTA correspondent, P. Kozhukharov, reporter of Bulgarian Television, and the representative of the USSR newspaper PRAVDA.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko's speech, noted Lyudmila Zhivkova, was greeted with great interest and special attention by all representatives. The decisive voice of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy, which for six decades already has been following the principles of the peaceful coexistence marked by Lenin in the decree on peace--the first foreign policy act of the Soviet state--resounded once again from the UN rostrum.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko's speech, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation further said, impressed one first of all with the fact that it clearly defined the basic problems of present international relations. It is the solution of these problems that determines the success in strengthening peace and security on the planet and developing a broad and mutually beneficial cooperation. The versatile program for practical measures presented at the world forum aims at solving such key problems of our life as strengthening detente and disarmament, and removing the hotbeds of tension and conflict. [paragraph continues]

It reveals the necessity of applying a constructive approach in solving the most topical international problems.

The new USSR initiative on not permitting hegemonism in international relations evokes great interest. As is well known, this policy, as well as its tendencies, manifestations and processes are serious obstacles in the way of strengthening detente and turning it into a global process. Therefore the disavowal of this policy should be turned into a basic principle of developing contemporary international relations, which is to be strictly observed and consistently implemented by all states.

The USSR's historic merit in defeating fascism and the entire USSR foreign policy aimed against the policy of hegemonism and oppression of other peoples and for consolidating the principles of sovereign equality in international relations, are an indisputable contribution to strengthening and developing the progressive process and eliminating war as a means of solving international questions. This initiative has a special significance for solving the global problems which mankind faces today.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which as a member of the world socialist community, gives its contribution to consolidating peaceful coexistence and expanding the cooperation among world countries and nations, will support the new and constructive USSR proposal.

ZHIVKOVA-LED CULTURAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO FRG

3 October Departure

AU031524 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairperson of the Committee on Culture, departed on 3 October for the FRG. The delegation will take part in the opening of the "Thracian treasure" exhibition, which will be exhibited in several FRG cities.

The delegation was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and responsible figures from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Committee on Culture.

Wolfgang Eggert, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

Arrival Meeting With Karstens

AU032002 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

["Deepening of Cultural Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, October 3 (BTA correspondent)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture, arrived today in the FRG on a four-day visit. Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova will be present at the big Bulgarian exhibition "the Thracia gold treasures from Bulgaria," which opens tomorrow in Cologne. In the afternoon Mrs Zhivkova was received by the FRG President Karl Karstens.

During the talks held satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was emphasized that the summit-level contacts between the two countries and the already existing stable trends will promote the further expanding of relations between the two countries.

Prominence was given in the talks to the matters of cultural cooperation. Some special possibilities were discussed for further expanding of cultural ties between Bulgaria and the FRG, including the different events to be held in the FRG to commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state's foundation.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova handed over a message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to FRG President Karl Karstens. An invitation [word indistinct] in it to the federal president to visit Bulgaria at his convenience. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD032222 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA)--This evening Bulgaria and Finland signed a cultural exchanges plan up to the year 1982.

The plan provides for exchanged visits of post-graduate students and delegations, from the spheres of education and science, for the exchange of textbooks of geography and history of the two countries, of information from the field of teaching and of archive documents pertaining to the history of Bulgaria and Finland.

The 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state will be marked with the exchange of exhibitions and by specially dedicated telecasts. The three-year cultural cooperation programme provides for Bulgarian puppet-show theatres to have guest performances, for a children's folk ensemble to perform at the festival in the town of Kauinen in 1982, and for Bulgarian full-length films to be released in Finland. The "Cyril and Methodius" national library and the Helsinki University library will start exchanging new books and periodicals.

Bulgaro-Finnish literary ties date back to the end of last century. In 1890 the novella "Life Lost" by the famous Finnish writer P. Paiverint was translated into Bulgarian.

One of the first translations of the Bulgarian novel "Under the Yoke" by Ivan Vazov appeared in Finnish in Helsinki in 1910. The Finnish periodicals and other literary editions have published in translation the stories and tales of Ivan Vazov, Yordan Yovkov, Elin Pelin and Angel Karaliychev. After World War Two the Finnish reader was offered the poetry of Khristo Zotev, Nikola Vaptsarov and Geo Milev, the novels of Andrei Goulyashki about Avakoum Zahov's adventures against 007 and "The Momchilov Case," and Yordan Radichkov's "We, the Sparrows."

Recently the relations of cooperation between the two countries witnessed a friendship revival marked by the organization of exhibitions, visits by famous writers and scholars, singers and instrumentalists. And this is to a major extent helped by the establishment of societies of friendship with Bulgaria in eight Finnish towns.

The Finnish public became familiar with the work of Bulgarian graphic artists and with paintings and drawings by Bulgarian children. The soloists of the national opera and ballet theatre, Yulia Viner-Chenisheva and Nikolay Nikolov, conductor Vladi Simenov, journalists, research workers and writers have made guest performances and business trips to Helsinki.

BONEV VOICES SUPPORT FOR POLISH PEACE DECLARATION

AU021940 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)--Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received today the charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy to Bulgaria, Mr Jerzy Pacia, who handed him a message from Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, and an address of the Polish public to the peoples and parliaments of the world approved in the city of Gdansk on September 1, this year--the date of the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two.

The address conveys the will of the Polish people, who suffered enormous casualties and material losses in the struggle against the Nazi fascism, to live, work and create in peace. The Polish public appeals in it to the public and parliaments of the world for joint efforts in the name of peace, friendship and cooperation between the peoples.

On behalf of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the Bulgarian people Mr Bonev expressed the complete support to Poland's new peace initiative and underlined that Bulgaria assesses highly the contribution of fraternal Poland to the pursuance of the coordinated foreign peace policy of the Warsaw treaty member-countries, as well as Poland's active participation in solving the vital problems of security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Mr Vladimir Bonev re-emphasized the importance of unity of the parliaments in the fraternal socialist countries and the necessity of furthering the dialogue with the parliaments in the other states in order to deepen the process of detente, to supplement it with relaxation in the military sphere, to halt the arms race and to expand reciprocally advantageous cooperation, for lasting peace and understanding among the peoples.

BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY MARKS PRC NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Radoslav Velev article: "30th Anniversary of the PRC"]

[Text] Thirty years ago the PRC was proclaimed. The socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world welcomed the triumph of the long and difficult liberation struggle against the feudal regime and imperialist oppression for an independent and sovereign China for socialism. The victory of the Chinese revolution was at the same time an important victory for the ideas of proletarian internationalism and of international revolutionary solidarity. The Great Socialist October Revolution brought Marxist-Leninist theory to China. The Soviet Union was the first state to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC. During the first decade of the PRC's 30-year history the Chinese people achieved considerable successes in building their new life, thanks to close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet-Chinese alliance treaty, signed in 1950, represented a reliable guarantee of independent development for the PRC against the aggressive plans of imperialism. During that period close friendly relations were also established between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC--along both party lines and state lines--relations as befit socialist states. Active relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors developed between the two countries in that era. Loyal to its international duty, the People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently supported the young PRC on the international scene.

At that time the PRC used to struggle for peace and supported the national liberation movement throughout the world. This, too, was an expression of the Marxist-Leninist line followed by the CCP in those years.

As is known, towards the end of the fifties great-state and nationalistic trends began to manifest themselves with growing emphasis in the policy of the Chinese leaders. The Maoists separated themselves from the policy, theory and practice of scientific communism, as well as from the socialist community and transformed themselves into a movement hostile to Marxism-Leninism.

The foreign policy trend followed by the PRC also gave cause for concern and alarm to the progressive and peace-loving mankind, which noted to its deep regret that Beijing was establishing a close alliance with the imperialist reaction, declaring at the same time, the Soviet country as its number one enemy--this Soviet country which is the mainstay of peace and the powerful support of progress throughout the world. With its aggression against the Socialist republic of Vietnam [SRV] 6 months ago, with its constant threats against this fraternal socialist country, the present Chinese leadership is demonstrating that it continues to adhere to the policy of hegemonism and great-state chauvinism.

The Bulgarian people respect and value the industrious and talented Chinese people. They do not identify and have never identified the Chinese working people with the policy and actions of the Beijing leadership. Our country has on several occasions expressed--and again express--its readiness to maintain normal relations with the PRC along state lines and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet-Chinese negotiations have just started in Moscow. As was stressed on the Soviet side in connection with these negotiations, "good will on the part of the PRC will by all means find an adequate response on the side of the Soviet Union."

In congratulating the people of China on their national holiday we wish them success in advancing on the great path of progress and peace, which is in conformity with the basic vital interests of these people and with the noble goals of the 1949 revolution.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TELEGRAM TO KNUFNS CONGRESS

AU031029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the delegates of the Congress of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the communists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee sends most cordial greetings to the delegates of the KNUFNS Congress and to the selfless Kampuchean people.

The foundation of KNUFNS was of decisive importance for the destiny of the Kampuchean people and of their motherland. Under the front's leadership all patriotic and democratic forces in Kampuchea have rallied themselves to begin a decisive liberation struggle against the antipeople and antimankind gang of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The Bulgarian people wholeheartedly acclaim the historic victory of the Kampuchean people which opened the way to the building of an independent, free and Democratic Kampuchea marching along to socialism.

Today the free people of Kampuchea, who have justly condemned the criminal gang, are enthusiastically and wholeheartedly participating in the noble work to restore peaceful life to the country, which is beset with difficulties.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively supports the peaceful foreign policy of Kampuchea aimed at strengthening peace, security, stability and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. This policy enjoys ever wider recognition by the movement of the nonaligned countries and the various international forums.

Just as during the difficult days of struggle against imperialism and international reaction, today too, the Bulgarian people, together with the countries of the socialist community, are firmly standing on the side of the Kampuchean people and will continue to support their efforts to build a new Kampuchea.

We express wishes to you, dear comrades, for the congress' successful and fruitful work in the belief that its decisions will have particular importance for the life and future of the Kampuchean people, as well as for the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress in your motherland.

AID PLANE CARRIES FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICINE TO KAMPUCHEA

AU282046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian plane carrying foods, clothes and medicines as aid to the fraternal Kampuchean people has left for Phnom Penh. Bulgaria (?displays) fraternal solidarity with the distant but close to our hearts country [words indistinct] with its restoration of the genocide and destruction caused by the gang of Pol Pot and Leng Sary.

BOZHINOV SPEAKS AT ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS MEETING

AU032042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] An all-army meeting of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration and party-political workers in the army took place on 3 October in Sofia. A profound analysis of achievements and shortcomings was made. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke on BCP economic policy and some new questions of perfecting the national economy management.

Todor Ganchev, BCP Central Committee propaganda and agitation deputy head spoke on the international situation. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RADIO TECHNICIANS VISIT--Soviet radio scientific observers on technical matters Sergey (?Teleiev) and Petr (?Uspelikov), today visited and met the team of the Bulgarian Radio which covered the first Bulgarian-Soviet space flight in April 1979. Soviet observer Sergey (?Teleiev) spoke of Soviet cosmonauts' positive assessment of Bulgarian equipment in the Soyuz-6 spacecraft. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICS CONFERENCE--Varna, September 25 (BTA)--The annual session of the IUPAP (International Union of Pure and Applied Physics) opened at the international home of scientists here. Prominent scientists from Bulgaria, Poland, the USSR, the USA, Canada, Great Britain, France, Sweden, Japan, Holland, the FRG and Italy take part in the session. During the session the Administrative Board of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics will discuss the scientific programme and plans on expansion of cooperation in the sphere of physics. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU]

CARTER'S SPEECH ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA DRAWS COMMENT

Speech 'Full of Contradictions'

LD021220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. president James Carter confirmed today in a speech broadcast by U.S. television that Soviet military personnel have been in Cuba for a number of years and do not represent any direct danger for the United States. However, he deemed it necessary to describe the entire affair as a serious matter. He sharply criticized economic and military cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba and expressed alarm at the aid afforded by Cuba to the national liberation movements of some African countries. He also said that the United States will step up its intelligence activity against Cuba, with the help of satellites; should such data be insufficient, the flights of U.S. planes over Cuban territory would be resumed.

Carter also announced that the headquarters for commanding U.S. military maneuvers are to be set up in Florida; this unit is also to be in charge of retaliating, for possible Cuban actions. The United States is also to broaden military maneuvers in the Caribbean. It has been reported by military sources that within 2 weeks a series of maneuvers is to start with an exercise at the U.S. Guantanamo Base on Cuban territory. Carter also announced that he had ordered the Pentagon to speed up preparations for an intervention force to be ready for immediate deployment anywhere in the world.

Having announced these measures, President Carter said that there was no reason to return to the cold war. He also said in his television address--full of contradictions--that he intends to continue the policy of the six previous administrations who have seen in the Soviet Union a dangerous rival, but at the same time endeavored to cooperate with it. The presence of Soviet troops on Cuba is not the greatest danger: However, a nuclear war is a threat to the whole world, President Carter emphasized. He therefore appealed to the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty, the most important step toward control over strategic nuclear weapons. Although the United States has disagreements with the Soviet Union, the rejection of the treaty would mean uncontrollable armaments and could seriously endanger the safety of the United States, Carter said. He pointed out that the Western allies of the United States support SALT II and are alarmed at the possibility that the Senate could reject it.

Michael Stas Commentary

LD021924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our New York correspondent, Michal Stas, has sent us the following commentary on last night's address by President Carter:

All the major U.S. television companies announced the speech by the U.S. President, set for Monday night, several days in advance. In the present situation great importance was being attached to this speech because it was to deal with the most important foreign policy problem--the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

After intensive efforts by the adversaries of SALT II lasting several months, its ratification by the Senate was in jeopardy. Instead of a rational assessment of Soviet-U.S. relations, the military potential and the strategic balance of the two countries and an evaluation of the treaty with a view to its objectives, manifestations motivated by personal interests, which in some cases were fairly close to the cold war hysteria, got the upper hand.

For lack of better arguments the adversaries of the treaty resorted even to facts which they had left unnoticed in a different context. As always they were based on an alleged Soviet threat, that is to say, a direct threat to the United States. This time they used as a pretext information provided by the U.S. intelligence service, CIA, on a Soviet combat unit in Cuba of 2,000 to 3,000 men. Such a number, as President Carter said in his address, without the necessary air force or naval technology could in no way endanger a country which likes to present itself as the greatest power in the Western world.

Moreover, there were the assurances given by the highest Soviet personalities, also mentioned by the U.S. President, that this was not a combat unit, but Soviet military advisers who have been in Cuba for several years.

The adversaries of the treaty, who are certainly not political amateurs, know all this perfectly well. Yet they were prepared to fight the treaty even from those positions.

In his address Carter pointed out what it would mean to reject the SALT II treaty.

[Carter--begin recording in English fading to Czech translation] The greatest danger to American security (?tonight) is certainly not 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. The greatest danger for all the nations of the world including the United States... [Czech translation begins] U.S. security is certainly not being threatened by the presence of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops in Cuba, the greatest danger for all the nations of the world, including the United States and the Soviet Union, President Carter said, would be the failure of the common efforts to preserve peace and prevent the threat of a nuclear war. I am once more calling on the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. SALT II is a good treaty. He added that all the U.S. allies unequivocally support the treaty. I talked to the representatives of these countries in the past few days. I must tell you, the U.S. President went on to say, that if the Senate does not ratify the treaty, those statesmen and their people will display a great sense of responsibility as demanded by the interest of the nation. We must not play politics with the destiny of mankind, we must not play politics with SALT II [end recording]

One could not but hail such a position of the head of the U.S. administration, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the U.S. President himself in his broadcast went far beyond anything that could be described as a compulsory tax to the demands of the U.S. hawks. The announced establishment of a military task force in the Caribbean, holding maneuvers and increasing the number of troops at the U.S. base in Cuba, as well as measures to reinforce the U.S. role of gendarme throughout the world--those are steps which arouse serious doubts.

SALT II cannot be some kind of carte blanche for the United States to increase its military activity in those areas not covered by the treaty. The price of the Soviet-U.S. treaty is not determined by overbidding, even though on the one hand there is talk about the interests of all mankind, while on the other this is being used to justify the long-prepared plans of the Pentagon for restoring the position of U.S. domination throughout the world.

The Monroe Doctrine is no longer valid even in Latin America, let alone somewhere else.

Helena Landovska Commentary

LD022034 Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Helena Landovska commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter delivered a television address last night on U.S. foreign affairs and U.S.-Soviet relations. But instead of giving a clear reply to present-day questions, Carter's speech merely reflected American political schizophrenia.

The speech was also supposed to contain the U.S. President's stand on the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, because several reactionary U.S. senators had demanded as a condition for ratifications the solving of the so-called Cuban problem, that is, the withdrawal of the Soviet military experts from Cuba. The President was also supposed to give in his speech his stand on the nearly hysterical campaign stirred up by U.S. propaganda recently in connection with the so-called Cuban question.

But just as the campaign, Carter's television address, also lacked logic on many points. Carter naturally admitted that the Soviet military personnel, who have been in Cuba already for 17 years, something which is also generally known in the United States, do not represent a direct threat to U.S. security, something about which no sensibly thinking American could have any doubts. But on the other hand and it is here that the abovementioned schizophrenia makes itself manifest: The President stressed that the United States would increase its spying activities by satellites, would form a special unit in Florida which would be ready to respond to any possible Cuban action and would expand maneuvers by the U.S. Navy in the Caribbean.

If the President believes that U.S. security is not threatened by the presence of Soviet experts in Cuba, something which he himself admitted, and then calls for more money for military purposes, then that is his affair, although doubtlessly it will give little joy to the U.S. taxpayer.

But in this instance should Cuba not feel itself threatened since the U.S. Navy has just started a 12-day demonstration of strength in its vicinity? Could not these maneuvers be considered as a political provocation enforced by those U.S. circles who make profits from arms and therefore are putting a brake on detente, including the ratification of the SALT II treaty?

There is only one explanation: It seems the Carter with his military plans for the Caribbean wants to satisfy those who are against detente in the United States. On the other hand, he is unable to ignore the desire of Americans and the world public who constantly support detente.

For this reason, at the end of his speech he called on the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. Carter's speech has thus again demonstrated the differences in U.S. foreign affairs, and it was an expression of the increasing severity of the struggle between the reactionary and the realistically thinking forces in the United States.

Radio Prague Analysis

LD031912 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot today discussed attempts by influential political circles in the United States to further instigate a campaign around the alleged presence of Soviet combat units in Cuba. Our analyst points to the fact that about a month ago the campaign was started by United States Senator Frank Church. The campaign in which now even President Carter is involved is to become a tool in the hands of U.S. reactionary forces in their attempts to jeopardize the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

What the President said on television already bore the imprint of the election campaign, with presidential candidates trying to win the favour of the military-industrial complex which has traditionally been ruling over the backstage of U.S. policy. In connection with the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, President Carter said that there are no reasons for reverting to cold war. At the same time, he spoke of the importance of the ratification of the SALT II treaty for U.S. security and world peace. Faced with facts already known to his predecessors, the U.S. President was obliged to admit that Soviet-Cuban military cooperation is not threatening the United States. He is paying less attention to the fact that this is cooperation between two sovereign countries not requiring the blessings of the White House.

But, on the other hand, motivations of the imminent election campaign and big stick policy induced President Carter to announce anti-Cuban military measures. Besides intensifying espionage against socialist Cuba, the United States also is about to start a demonstration of force in the Caribbean; including Marine exercises at Guantanamo Naval Base which is illegally being kept by the United States on Cuban territory. Through such steps the White House actually pleases those senators, who, in return for money from armaments concerns, intend to vote against the ratification of the SALT II treaty. What is to be used as a pretext is the issue concerning the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba about which they maintain that it is a combat unit.

The whole campaign about the alleged presence of a Soviet combat unit in Cuba points to the dangerous nature of actions the U.S. administration gets itself involved in practically in the interests of the most reactionary circles in the United States.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S MEETINGS IN UNITED NATIONS

Meeting With Foreign Ministers

LD022322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Austria, Turkey, Zambia and Norway in New York today. He discussed the development of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and these countries and a number of topical international questions.

Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek appraised in particular the expansion of bilateral relations.

In a talk with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, the two representatives noted that Czechoslovak-Austrian relations are developing favorably in all spheres of common interest in the spirit of the conclusions of the recent talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

Kurt Waldheim Dinner

LD032036 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETKA correspondent)--UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim gave here on Wednesday a dinner in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister.

Kurt Waldheim and Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed the key problems of international development in connection with the UN General Assembly session. They appreciated the fact that prevailing in the session is the effort of most countries to contribute to the process of detente, to international security, to mutually advantageous cooperation and to reaching concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Beginning of Talks

LD021315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived today in Austria for an official visit. The first day of our delegation's stay in Austria is described by our correspondent, Jozef Gafrik:

The airport welcome, where the guests were greeted by the president of the Austrian Parliament, Anton Benya, set the tone for the entire visit, and outlined its great importance for further developing mutual Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. A little later this was confirmed by today's two meetings of our parliamentary delegation with official Austrian representatives. First there was a reception held by Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, who praised the fact that the visit of our deputies amounts to another chapter in our well developing bilateral relations. The point is that this is the first visit of the representatives of the highest Czechoslovak assembly to Austria since the founding of the two states. Austrian deputies made their first visit to Czechoslovakia last June.

In the afternoon official talks started in the Austrian Parliament. Speaking on behalf of the hosts, Anton Benya informed the Czechoslovak guests about the work of the highest Austrian representative assembly, and about its structure and role in the country's political life. The head of our parliamentary delegation, Alois Indra, stressed in his reply the significance of last year's visit of Austrian deputies in our country. His words, expressing the conviction that both countries should not have to wait for further similar visit as long as the first visit, met with sincere approval. Czechoslovakia has permanent interest in developing contacts with neighboring Austria. We are pleased to see the same tendency in the other side, Comrade Indra stressed. After that he conveyed to those present greetings from the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak.

At the end of his address Comrade Indra described the goal of our deputies' visit in Austria: Political talks which would contribute to developing Czechoslovak-Austrian contacts.

Meeting With Kirchschlaeger

LD022334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Josef Gafrick, our special correspondent in Vienna, reports on the second day of the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Austria.

The delegation of the Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was received today by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

In a short opening speech, Alois Zhora, the head of our parliamentary delegation stresses Czechoslovakia's interest in the permanent development of good-neighborly relations with Austria. And we consider this to be one of the contributions of our foreign policy to the process of detente in Europe after Helsinki. True, there still exists some degree of reserve in our mutual relations, Comrade Indra said, but such meetings, which deepen personal contacts, help to overcome them. There are great prospects for cooperation in the economic sphere. This is especially important as it can lead to a transition to higher forms of cooperation. Czechoslovakia's interest in this cooperation also stems from the fact that Austria is our biggest trade partner among the advanced capitalist countries.

In his reply, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said that the present trend of mutual relations is exactly in the spirit of the talks he had with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, during his visit to Czechoslovakia in March. He expressed conviction that the present visit of the Czechoslovak deputies in Austria would be a further important catalyst for the development of mutual relations.

The morning of the second day of the visit of our deputies was devoted to sight-seeing in Vienna, the capital of Austria. The deputies were interested not only in the historical sights but above all in the modern construction in Vienna, and in seeing how the problems connected with the environment, transport and housing are being solved in Vienna.

Then our deputies visited the new Vienna center of the United Nations in the Danube Park. In the evening, the delegation left for Linz.

Visit to Iron-Steel Complex

LD031722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, is continuing its visit to Austria.

Today it visited enterprises of the Vost-Alpine state concern in Linz where the greater part of this largest Austrian iron and steel producing complex is located. Czechoslovakia gets 2 billion shillings worth of rolled material from it annually.

MORE ON HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA, DPRK

Presentation of Mongolian Awards

LD021022 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The Mongolian order of the Northern Star was presented here on Monday to Karel Hoffmann, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, by Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party first secretary and the People's Great Hural chairman.

The high distinction was awarded to Karel Hoffmann by the People's Great Hural in appreciation of his contribution to the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the two countries, nations, [as received] and development of allround cooperation between Czechoslovak and Mongolian trade unions.

CSSR, Mongolian Communiqué

LD021737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Gombojabyn Ochirbat, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, met in Ulaanbaatar today to sign a communiqué on the friendly visit of the Czechoslovak trade union delegation in Mongolia. The document emphasized that the talks between the delegations of the trade union organizations of both states confirmed once again the unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

The delegations exchanged experiences derived from the participation of their trade unions in the development of the national economy and culture, and in organizing socialist competition among the working people. They paid great attention to the question of raising political and work activity and fulfilling the conclusions of the last all-union congresses in Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

Today the trade union delegation headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann visited a leather-processing combine in Ulaanbaatar. At a meeting of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Society, Karel Hoffmann pointed out the broadening and deepening cooperation between trade unionists. Gombojabyn Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Trade Union Council, described the leather-processing combine as an example of this cooperation as Czechoslovak experts have participated in its development.

Departure for DPRK

LD031750 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar-- A Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by Chairman of the Central Trade Unions Council Karel Hoffmann ended on Wednesday its visit to Mongolia, and left for the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

The delegation and officials of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions reviewed bilateral cooperation and considered possibilities of its further expansion. Special attention was paid during the talks to the activities of the international trade union movement and to political topics.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural. The delegation was invited to People's Korea by the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MILITARY ATTACHES CONGRATULATE CSSR ARMY

LD031718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, military and air attaches from embassies of socialist countries in Prague congratulated today Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and the command of our army.

Col Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy, wished, on their behalf, further successes in the combat and political training to our soldiers. Comrade Martin Dzur emphasized at the meeting the importance of the fighting at Dukla for the formation of our army and spoke about deepening cooperation among the fraternal armies of the Warsa Pact member-states.

SVAZARM HEAD PRAISES ROLE OF ARMY

LD031720 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, its representatives were congratulated today by many delegations. Lt Gen Vaclav Huracek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM], praised the help provided by the army to our SVAZARM in improving the quality of the paramilitary training of citizens. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, discussed the utilization and development of the combat traditions of the people in the Czechoslovak People's Army with a delegation of the Federal Committee of the Union of Antifascist Fighters.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION

LD031716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Igor Cherkasov, responsible secretary of the society's central leadership. The guests are attending a meeting of representatives of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society devoted to the tasks of primary organizations in the development of relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises. The meeting with the Soviet comrades was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

STROUGAL, PRESIDUM MEMBERS ATTEND GDR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD040904 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague on 3 October to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Among his guests were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcek; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik. The reception on the 30th anniversary of the GDR was also attended by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCA Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other officials.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU031542 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Report in the column "International Contacts": "Reception"]

[Text] Li Tingquan, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, yesterday gave a reception in Prague on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PRC's establishment. It was attended by V. Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications; S. Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other Czechoslovak representatives. Members of the diplomatic corps in Prague were also present.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

LDO32214 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Wednesday Austrian Minister of Transport Karl Lausecek, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They stressed the significance of transport and communications in the development of national economy and expressed interest in increasing coordination of activities and deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

PRAGUE DAILY PREVIEWS POPE'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

AU031024 Prague ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Sep 79 p 2 AU

["(VL)"]-signed article: "The Carnival Is Coming"]

[Text] Roman Pope John Paul II will be arriving by air in the United States this Monday [1 October] for a visit. He will have before him a visit to half a dozen large U.S. cities and a speech at the United Nations in New York.

The reaction preceding him is rather contradictory. Numerous Protestant organizations have raised their voices against the "Vatican propaganda." On the pretext that the separation of the church from the state is anchored in the U.S. Constitution, two atheists from Texas have filed a suit against the official decision to permit the Pope to celebrate mass in a Washington public park.

The three largest nationwide television companies were at a loss for quite some time. Should they transmit the pope's Washington sermon, or an American football league match? As our reproduction of the first page of New York POST shows, football won 2:1.

Senator Edward Kennedy is disappointed. He had invited John Paul II to his home, since he had come to the conclusion that god's blessing would do no harm, particularly since this could help him with the Catholic voters in the presidential campaign, for which he is allegedly preparing himself. But the Vatican has not included a visit with the Kennedys in the Pope's program, and promised to send blessings by mail.

The army of souvenir vendors is genuinely looking forward to the Pope's arrival. Since the bicentennial of the American Revolution and the presidential elections in 1976, this will be their very first big opportunity to empty their warehouses, full of paper flags and banners in the national colors. Of course, for this occasion they are also preparing completely new and original souvenirs, which the Washington POST has lumped together under a single heading: "Kitsch." This includes small jugs, goblets, key rings, plaster plaques, car stickers, badges, pins, ashtrays and saucers--all with a portrait of John Paul II in color. Particularly outstanding among them is a "sexy" t-shirt with the Pope's picture and the inscription "You See the Pope!" A record album has also come out, with polka melodies; John Paul II is smiling from the cover in front of a microphone, although the songs were in reality recorded by the Black Madonna church choir under conductor Joe Augustin.

KEMPNY RECEIVES SED MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

LD032356 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium Member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague Helmut Koziolek, director of the SED Central Committee Institute for the Socialist Management of the Economy, on the occasion of the end of his stay in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a comradely discussion they exchanged experiences from the implementation of the economic policy of the two fraternal parties and views on the improvement of the management of the national economy.

PRESS CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS IN MANAGEMENT

AU261120 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 September on page 3 carries a 2,800-word article by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee, headlined "More Exactingness in Improving the Quality of Management." Throughout his article, Mamula repeatedly calls for and keeps on stressing the importance of improved economic management on all levels in the North Moravian region as well as throughout the CSSR.

In one part of his article, Mamula says that in the North Moravian region there are, on all levels of management--beginning with the heads of organizations and ending with foreman--many people whose management work would pass the strictest test, but "we have also executives [vedouci] who are beginning to lag behind needs; they are incapable of coping with exacting tasks and are often trying to hide behind the party's authority.

"The demand for exactingness and a high degree of responsibility applies to all types of activity. It must apply twice as much to ranking personnel, because it is no longer the results of an individual, but of the collectives they manage that are involved. We have ascertained that with some of the ranking personnel it looks as if their demandingness and responsibility were slipping. [paragraph continues]

"They are not looking for the causes of shortcomings in their own person but elsewhere, a matter which has a negative impact on the efficiency of subordinate personnel. Every executive must bear the responsibility for the performance and quality of work of his experts or specialized bodies. We cannot accept the suggestions of some executives that the personnel of pertinent bodies does not achieve the desired commitment, that it displays lesser initiative and similar things. After all, to encourage all experts to efficiently resolve technical, production, economic and social problems, the tasks they entrust them with, and the manner in which they control and motivate them is the responsibility of the executives themselves.

"We are fully aware that the process of improving management depends to a considerable degree on the thinking, attitudes and abilities of the ranking personnel. We will focus increased attention on the selection, training, placement and assessment of executives from the viewpoint of the needs and criteria of the management of the social-economic development," says Mamula, adding in another part that "in order to change our plans and resolution into concrete deeds and results, we must, above all, achieve a change in the thinking and attitudes of the greatest possible circle of personnel, and, in particular, of executives."

On 20 September, RUDE PRAVO carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Consistently Against Shortcomings," dealing with the party card exchange now underway in the CSSR, which also touches upon the subject of unsatisfactory management in the country's plants and enterprises.

The editorial says in part that the committees of the CPCZ basic organizations rightly criticize and demand a speedy rectification of management shortcomings, "sometimes blamed on so-called objective causes. The course and results of the interviews [connected with the party card exchange] in some organizations--of the West Slovak Region for example--intimate that some of the economic personnel lacks adequate courage to self-critically probe their own conscience. Often they are not even sufficiently willing to examine their own errors manifested by an inadequate utilization of working hours, by lack of respect for the set plan, by ignoring the already out-of-date performance and consumption norms [as published]. Many of them also lack courage for a showdown with slovenly employees and loafers, and with irresponsible people in general. Although some of them are capable of making remarks about everything and everyone, they do not care, or are unwilling, to sweep in front of their own doorstep. In cases like these, the responsibility and role of a committee or a party group, of the entire basic organization, must be implemented. Not only the merit, but also the amount of irresponsibility and sometimes even of incompetence of individuals, must be assessed collectively and justly, consistently and without delay.

"Naturally, no learned person ever fell from the skies. To err is human. We would not be Marxists if we did not also recognize the development in the thinking of individuals. Therefore what is important are the attitudes to demonstrated mistakes and shortcomings, the willingness to rectify them and not to reconcile oneself to them," the editorial says.

In another part, the editorial states that during the interviews some of the technicians, foremen and leading personnel "instead of soberly analyzing results," "unilaterally emphasize the positive aspects only, as if there were no weak spots or difficulties, for example, in mass political work among workers, as was pointed out in a very initiated manner in the standpoints of CPCZ district committees on the basic organizations' activity."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 September on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Lubos Kriz, headlined "Do You Want To Work in a Constructive Manner?" The article, devoted to a letter received from the employees of an unspecified office complaining about the managerial skills of their chief, draws the conclusion that "a more responsible function is at the same time an opportunity for working on oneself. Therefore the stability [stabilizacia] of cadres that leads people to complacency and does not force them to improve their character and abilities, is not always good. A person who only improves tactics, kow-towing, who does not ponder the purpose of his function, who is not interested in what should be improved at his place of work, a person who concentrates only on his own promotion, causes more harm than good."

BRIEFS

JOINT GDR TRADE TALKS--On 26 September F. Mares, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and H. Jerber, GDR deputy minister of transport, began their talks in Prague on the insurance of the transport of CSSR export goods. H. Gerber was also received by CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade A. Barcak. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

AUTUMN FIELD CHORES--In the Czech Socialist Republic certain changes are planned in the structure of cereal varieties: Winter barley is to be sown on 65,000 hectares, that is 17 percent more than last year; the acreage of corn for silage has been expanded and the total acreage of about 250,000 hectares is expected to yield up to 10 tons per hectare more than last year; the silaged crops should yield at least 25 percent of dry matter. Grain corn should ripen on the entire 27,000 hectares sown; grain should also be harvested from a further 10,000 hectares sown; grain should also be harvested from a further 10,000 hectares originally sown for silage. Corn for seed, cultivated in 16 specialized farms, should yield good harvests. Potatoes from the socialist sector were sown on 113,000 hectares and are expected to yield at least 20 tons per hectare; the deliveries for the market, foodstuff production and seeds should still leave about 600,000 tons for fodder. The third mowing of perennial fodder on almost 40,000 hectares of arable land and more than 47,000 hectares of meadows is important, because the lower yields from the first mowing and also the lower cereals harvest must somehow be rectified. [Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

SLOVAK HARVEST RESULTS--Corn for silage in Slovakia has been harvested from 91,437 of the 133,508 hectares sown, that is 68.5 percent; this is 10 percent more than last year. There are problems with harvesting sunflower, since the crops are flattened. In Eastern Slovakia grain corn has been harvested from 22,384 hectares or about 57 percent of the 34,664 hectares of corn for silage. [Bratislava ROLNICKÉ NOVINY in Slovak 22 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

SLOVAKIA'S FIRST STRIP MINE--The preparatory work for the opening of Slovakia's first strip mine in the village of Lehota pod Vtáčnikom near Novaky is nearing completion. According to geologists' estimates the mine contains 250 million tons of brown coal at a depth of 17-80 meters. By the end of 1980, the mine should yield its first 30,000 tons of coal; later on it is expected to provide about 200,000 tons of brown coal annually for the country's power plants. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

OIL-GAS WELL--In Zdanický forest recently, drillers of the Moravian Oil Wells enterprise of Hodonin sank an exploratory well to the depth of 160 meters, hitting geological formation containing natural gas and crude oil. They are preparing to sink a pumping well now. [Prague MLADÁ FRONTA in Czech 27 Sep 79 p 7 AU]

USSR'S BREZHNEV ARRIVES FOR 30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

DW041016 [Editorial Report DW] In an all-station linkup, the East Berlin radio services at 0900 GMT on 4 October begins live reportage on the arrival of the Soviet delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium president, which will attend the festivities on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. At 0900 GMT the announcer states that music will be played pending the touchdown of the plane and reportage from Schoenefeld Airport.

At 0934 GMT Siegrid Weisskoenig begins reportage from Schoenefeld airport and says that the Soviet delegation's plane has just rolled to a stop. At 0935 GMT Weisskoenig reports that Brezhnev is descending from the plane and is welcomed and embraced by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee Politburo general secretary and State Council chairman, to the applause of the waiting crowd. Brezhnev introduces the members of his delegation who, according to Weisskoenig, include "Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Konstantin Rusakov, and Petr Anreyevich Ambrasimov, the USSR ambassador to the GDR. He, too, is a member of the delegation of the Soviet party and Government." At 0938 GMT Brezhnev greets the members of the SED Politburo, who are not further identified. Weisskoenig mentions at this point that the grand military ceremony is now opened with the two national anthems.

At 0940 GMT Brezhnev and Honecker accept the report of the commanding officer of the National People's Army Honor Guard, according to Weisskoenig. The two leaders greet the soldiers and bow to the flags, he says. Weisskoenig then reports that Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation are now proceeding to welcome "other personages" of the GDR.

At 0944 GMT Brezhnev and Honecker approach the "thousands of working people," who have gathered at the airport, and are cheered and applauded.

According to Weisskoenig, a marchpast of the National People's Army unit will wind up the military welcome ceremony, whereupon the motorcade will depart from the airport. At 0948 GMT, reportage from Schoenefeld airport is concluded.

SOVIET COSMONAUTS FETED ON OCCASION OF GDR ANNIVERSARY

Award From Honecker

LD031414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, today presented the pilot-cosmonauts and heroes of the Soviet Union Col Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov with the Karl-Marx Order, and conferred upon them the title of Hero of the German Democratic Republic. The awards were presented to them in recognition of and in tribute to their exceptional services and for their high state of readiness for action and bravery in the first USSR-GDR joint manned space flight in the scientific orbital complex Salyut 6-Soyuz 29-Soyuz 31. The presentation ceremony was attended by member and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag and Horst Dohlus, other leading GDR personages, including deputy defense ministers and GDR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn, high-ranking Soviet military personnel and the Soviet ambassador, Petr Ambrasimov.

Honecker Address

DW031804 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1214 GMT 3 Oct 79 DW

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a ceremony honoring Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov with the Karl-Marx Order and the honorary title "Hero of the GDR" at the Berlin State Council building on 3 October--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: It is a great pleasure for me to cordially welcome here today, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, the nucleus crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31. [applause] With your record flight, which lasted 140 days, you, dear comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov, acquired a permanent place in the history of manned spaceflights. You played a decisive part in the joint spaceflight of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the German Democratic Republic.

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers as well as of the entire people of the German Democratic Republic I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for the honorable fulfillment for your profoundly internationalist mission. [applause] The cosmic pioneer accomplishments of the Soviet Union initiated with the launching of the first Sputnik in 1957 and with the first advance of man into space are being continued purposely by the heroes of mankind. At the same time, these flights constitute the stable basis for the continuation of the Intercosmos program of the socialist countries. The space venture of the Soviet scientific laboratory Salyut-6 and the Soyuz spacecrafts with their international crews is a worldwide proof of the capacity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Dear comrades, through your fraternal cooperation with the first pilot-cosmonaut of the German Democratic Republic, Colonel Sigmund Jaehn and his commander Colonel Valeriy Bikovskiy, you set a touching example for the profound friendship linking our two peoples and states. It has become a matter of the heart to the citizens of our republic. Your courage, persistence and the rich results of your scientific work for the exploration and utilization of space for peaceful purposes command our admiration and respect. Your flight of long duration once again demonstrated the strength of socialism. Everybody could see the enormous achievements made by Soviet workers, scientists, engineers and technicians.

Dear Comrades, through your cosmic feat you have proven yourselves the worthy representatives of your Soviet homeland. It corresponds to the decisions adopted by the 25th Party Congress of the CPSU which successfully is building communism.

In recognition and appreciation of outstanding merits as well as great personal readiness for action, courage and heroism in the first joint space flight between the Soviet Union and the GDR in the scientific orbital station Salyut-6 Soyuz-29 and Soyuz-31, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Vladimir Vasilyevich Kovalenok is rewarded the honorary title Hero of the German Democratic Republic and the Karl-Marx Order, and Pilot-Cosmonaut of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Sergeyevich Ivanchenkov is rewarded the honorary title hero of the German Democratic Republic and the Karl-Marx Order. [prolonged applause] I hand over to you these high awards, congratulating you most cordially on this honor. I wish you further successes, good health and personal well being. [applause]

Meeting With Naumann

LD031416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Soviet Cosmonauts Col Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov signed the golden book in the capital today. They were welcomed upon arrival at the city hall by Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk executive. They were accompanied by GDR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn. They wrote in the golden book the words: "Hearty congratulations to you, dear comrades, on the festive day, the 30th anniversary of the GDR." Hundreds of Berliners applauded the cosmonauts in front of the city hall with cheers for German-Soviet friendship.

Medal From Hoffmann

LD031418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, today received the Soviet pilot-cosmonauts Col Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. He presented the cosmonauts with the "Brotherhood-in-arms" medal in gold.

Opening of Pioneers Palace

LD040944 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] GDR youth on Wednesday [3 September] took possession of the new Pioneers' palace in Berlin. Thousands of young people and Thaelmann Pioneers welcomed during a festive rally on the occasion of the republic's jubilee Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann as well as other members of the party and state leadership.

Soviet Cosmonauts Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov were also present at the ceremony.

Minister of education Margot Honecker named the palace "Ernst Thaelmann," and called on the boys and girls to live and study in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES SOVIET VETERANS ON ARRIVAL

LD031724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of meritorious Soviet personages arrived in Berlin on Wednesday to take part in the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The 150 veterans, who played a large part in the liberation of the German people from Hitler's fascism, were welcomed by SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger, the president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and by Egon Winkelmann, head of the International Relations Department at the SED Central Committee. Also present at the reception at the Berlin Ostbahnhof were Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany..

CUBA'S MIRET AWARDED ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

FLO40354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0246 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat, has received the 30th anniversary of the GDR commemorative medal. The member of the Cuban Council of State who heads a delegation from his country to the ceremonies commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR was awarded by Werner Krolkowski, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and first deputy chairman. This medal which is awarded on this one occasion was also presented to Julio Garcia Olivera, member of the PCC Central Committee and ambassador of Cuba to GDR. The top level Cuban delegation also includes Humberto Miguel Fernandez, first secretary of the PCC in Cienfuegos Province, and Oscar Martinez, official of the PCC Central Committee.

FRENCH CP LEADER SENDS GREETINGS TO HONECKER

LD031744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Paris--To mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has sent the following greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

For the 30th anniversary of the GDR I send you my hearty congratulations in my own name and on behalf of the PCF. I ask you to convey our fraternal greetings to your party and to your people. For 30 years, under particularly difficult conditions, the working people of your country have been constructing a new society which has broken with the exploitation of man by man. Your achievements in the standard of living, science and technology, the economy, education and sport are recognized by all.

They contribute to the progress of a complex class struggle, which in the present world is bringing mankind closer to greater justice and democracy. From this movement of our time the working people and the youth of France derive a fresh stimulus to fight for socialism.

From the outset the GDR broke with imperialism and fascism. Its growing international authority, its sense of responsibility in questions of peace, security and disarmament and its efforts for detente help to insure that German soil and Europe will never again be the starting point and the scene of a devastating war and holocaust. This is a decisive change and historical good fortune for all peoples. Over these 30 years the PCF has fought for the establishment of normal relations between the GDR and France. The development of these relations in the economic, political and cultural spheres facilitates understanding and serves the interests of our two peoples. I am happy at the progress that has been achieved and assure you that the PCF supports every step taken by our two countries in this connection and will continue to do so. Despite the difference in our situation and our paths, we are united by a great humanitarian matter, which is also the basis for our internationalist solidarity--the cause of communism.

For this 30th anniversary I wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, and your party and your people new successes in the development of socialism.

DEPARTURE OF OSKAR FISCHER FROM NEW YORK REPORTED

LD022318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2218 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer left for home from New York today. He had attended the UN General Assembly and made a policy statement on behalf of the GDR.

POPE CITED ON MIDEAST, JERUSALEM'S STATUS

LD031552 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, addressing the 34th UN General Assembly today, called for a halt to armaments and the securing of world peace. He expressed his concern over the warlike conflicts which still bring suffering and distress to millions. The head of the Roman Catholic Church called in this connection for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. A just solution to the Palestinian problem is unavoidable in this respect, the pontiff said. For Jerusalem, he desired a special status with international guarantees. In this way, John Paul II said, the special character of the city, which is reversed as the heritage of the faithful millions of the Jewish religion, Christianity and Islam, could be preserved.

PRC ANNIVERSARY NOTED, DISCUSSED IN NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

Greetings From Leaders

AU030946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Telegram to PRC on 30th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers' have sent the following telegram to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and to Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council:

"On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PRC's founding, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people extend the best congratulations to the Chinese people."

"In their many decades of difficult struggle for national independence and social progress that led to the victory of the people's revolution in 1948, the Chinese people have always received the active solidarity of the German workers movement and of its Marxist-Leninist party."

"In the future the GDR Government and people will continue their efforts to develop relations between the GDR and the PRC on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of noninterference and mutual advantage."

"We wish the Chinese people successes in building their country."

Landmann Article

AU031726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Heinz Landmann article: "The PRC Was Founded 30 Years Ago"]

[Excerpts] The founding of the PRC was proclaimed 30 years ago, on 1 October 1949 on Beijing's Tienanmen Square. It was a great victory in the many decades of sacrifice and extremely complicated struggle of the Chinese people for their liberation from the double yoke of domestic and foreign oppressors.

The international historical impact of the Chinese people's victory was that the third largest and the most populous country of the world dropped out of the range of imperialist domination. The process of disintegration of the imperialist colonial system in which China was incorporated was considerably accelerated as a result of it. At the same time the victory, together with the successful August revolution in Vietnam and the founding of the DPRK, ushered in new prospects for the further advance of socialism in Asia.

Fruit of Solidarity

But the victory was not only the outcome of the Chinese people's liberation struggle under the leadership of their communist party, but at the same time the result of decisive changes in the international power relationship, a fruit of the proletarian solidarity of the international communist movement, above all the party of Lenin. It was inseparably linked with the triumph of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism. Just as the liberation feat of the Soviet people flung open the door to social progress in a number of European countries, the crushing of the Japanese elite army in Northeastern China by the Soviet Army created favorable conditions for the Chinese people to bring their struggle against the domestic and foreign oppressors to a victorious end.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states rendered selfless assistance to the PRC. With Soviet aid, hundreds of large, modern enterprises emerged as well as a series of completely new industrial branches. Thousands of Soviet specialists helped the Chinese people in all fields of social life with advice and action. Tens of thousands of Chinese students acquired the knowledge for the socialist construction of their homeland at colleges in the USSR and in other fraternal countries. Enterprises in the PRC such as the Beijing radio parts works, the Xian measuring instruments factory, the Zhengzhou grinding disk works, powerplants, cement factories and printing shops became vivid proof of the GDR's fraternal aid to the Chinese people.

A Fundamental Contradiction

In the subsequent period, however, Mao Zedong and his group succeeded in deflecting the party from the line of the 8th party congress and in moving it onto a nationalist great power course aimed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. Mao Zedong's successors have in part carried out considerable domestic policy corrections on the basis of an increasingly growing pressure of objective requirements but are still sticking to the Maoist basic course.

Contrary to the interests of the Chinese people, and abandoning all the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Mao Zedong and his group had even proclaimed that the socialist world system did not exist any more. [paragraph continues]

Mao's successors are continuing on that fateful course by throwing overboard in the seventies the past "double strategy" (simultaneous struggle against imperialism and socialism) and by labeling the USSR and real socialism the main enemy. In doing so they did not even shrink from open aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Obviously the Beijing leaders are engaged in creating a bloc hostile to peace which comprises the most important imperialist states and China.

Unfulfilled Hopes

With the founding of the PRC the Chinese people combined great hopes for a life in happiness and peace. But those hopes only materialized in the first few years of the PRC's existence. The Chinese people's life has actually not improved since then; they have had to undergo new sufferings and privations and have become victims of the great power chauvinist policy of their leaders.

In agreement with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries the GDR continues its line adopted at the ninth SED Congress, a line which comprises both the consistent confrontation with the theory and practice of Maoism as well as our readiness to normalize relations with China in keeping with the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference and with other principles of international law. In doing so we are acting in the interest of peace and socialism and, last but not least, also in the very interest of the Chinese people to whom we wish a life in peace and progress.

DPA: GDR WANTS EXCHANGE OF DISSIDENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SPIES

LDO31952 Hamburg DPA in German 1847 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The GDR is apparently prepared to release Rudolf Bahro, a critic of the regime, and Nico Huenber, an objector to military service, in return for the release of 10 Eastern industrial spies, who, since the beginning of the year, have been betrayed by defector Werner Stiller and arrested by West German authorities. This is to be announced in tomorrow's KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU, which states that East Berlin has advised Bonn through diplomatic channels that it considers such steps to be possible. Chancellor spy Guenter Guillaume is not included in the list whose release is demanded by the GDR.

REPORTER PREVENTED FROM VISITING ROBERT HAVEMANN

LDO31914 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A British REUTER correspondent in East Berlin was today prevented by GDR security organs from visiting Robert Havemann, critic of the regime. In accordance with the latest journalists' regulations the correspondent had yesterday advised the East Berlin Foreign Ministry of his proposed visit to Gruenheide and stated that he wanted to pay a private visit to Havemann. An interview with Havemann was refused by the Foreign Ministry.

On the 30th anniversary of the GDR Havemann published a critical paper in the West without permission; so far, it seems, without any consequences.

PENSIONS INCREASED AS OF 1 DECEMBER

AU031420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["Joint Decisions of 25 September 1979 of the SED Central Committee, GDR Council of Ministers and FDGB Federal Executive on Further Increasing Minimum Pensions and Other Pensions"]

[Text] Thanks to the outstanding achievements of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, intelligentsia and of all working people, the GDR in the 30th year of its existence proves to be a socialist state which on the solid foundation of the continuous, stable development of the national economy provides social security and safety to all its citizens.

The successful development of the GDR is the achievement of generations, in which particularly our older citizens hold a great share. They, the veterans of labor, the activists of the first hour who have performed significant things for the building of our socialist republic, deserve our society's high recognition and esteem.

Relying on the vigor, fervid activity and new initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition to enhance the work performance in order to achieve the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR, the SED Central Committee, GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB Federal Executive have decided to increase the minimum pensions and other pensions for 3 million recipients of pensions effective 1 December 1979.

1--The minimum pensions for old age and disabled pensioners will be increased by M40 to M270.

2--The minimum amounts, fixed according to the number of work years for old age and disabled pensioners, will also be increased by M40 to from M280 to M340.

Women who have given birth to five or more children and have worked a minimum of 15 years will be granted the minimum amount of M340.

3--All old age and disability pensions fixed prior to 1978 which exceed the past minimum amounts will be increased to up to 20 percent depending on the year in which the pension began inasmuch as the pertinent legally possible maximum amount is not exceeded as a result. In doing so the pensions of the oldest citizens will be increased most.

4--Pension increases for additional groups of the population:

Pensioners who up to now have received a pension tantamount to the minimum pension of M230 (widows, surviving dependents receiving transitory pensions [Uebergangshinterbliebene] women who have given birth to five or more children, youths who were unable to engage in vocational activities because of disability, divorced spouses receiving alimony pensions [Unterhaltrenten], will receive the new minimum pension of M270.

The minimum pension for persons receiving benefits for accidents resulting in physical incapacity of 66 2/3 percent or more will be increased from M300 to M340.

The war invalids' pension will be increased from M300 to M340.

5--Social welfare benefits will be further improved effective 1 December 1979

The relief rates of social welfare will be increased for single citizens from M200 to M230, for married couples from M300 to M360;

The maximum welfare benefit per family (relief rate plus rent allowance) will be increased from M360 to M420.

The legal provisions will be issued by the GDR Council of Ministers in agreement with the FDGB Federal Executive.

SECURITY CHIEF PRESENTS AWARDS TO STATE SECURITY ORGANS

AU030922 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Sep 79 p 5 AU

["Erich Mielke Honored Collectives of the State Security Organs: Achievements Always Reliably Protected"]

[Text] At the festive event at which collectives of an operational service sector and of the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk administration of the State Security Ministry were awarded the Honorary Banner, Col Gen Erich Mielke pointed out: High dedication and increased professional skills are typical of the struggle of the GDR Chekists for the comprehensive fulfillment of the tasks resulting for them from the decisions of the ninth party congress and the exacerbation of the international situation.

With new successes in exposing and thwarting the enemy's plans and the machinations of imperialist secret services and other hostile centers as well as in enhancing order and security, the members of the State Security Ministry, in one line with the working people, have helped to protect the gains of our republic.

Referring to the multifaceted initiatives in the party and service collectives the minister was able to note that "the members of the State Security Ministry have understood the party's word at the 10th Central Committee session and are ready to face the higher demands and prove this with highest results in the strengthening and protection of socialism and peace." The speaker asked for a maximum contribution to strengthening the economic capability of our country through improving the quality and effectiveness of Cheka work and to comprehensively safeguarding state security. He emphatically affirmed the task of further enhancing the effectiveness of socialist law and consistently asserting socialist legality.

"Everything possible must be done in collaboration with the other protection and security organs, and relying on the trustful cooperation with the working people, to continue to successfully prevent the enemy from disturbing our party's proven course in the future," Erich Mielke underscored.

The task of challenging everyone of the class enemy's provocations and of reliably protecting our homeland, set forth by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, constitutes an assignment and obligation for the staff workers of the state security service. Side by side with the Soviet Chekists and the members of the other fraternal organs they will intensify their efforts to expose and frustrate in good time the antisocial plans and activities of imperialism and the reaction that are dangerous for peace and hostile to detente.

The gratitude of the awarded collectives was combined with the assurance that the members of the State Security Ministry will continue to honorably fulfill their class assignment in the future, under the proven leadership of the SED.

Our party and people may be sure that the sharp weapon of state security rests in reliable hands with the staff workers of the State Security Ministry.

COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON CARTER SPEECH ON SOVIET TROOPS

Commentator on Carter Response

LD032328 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Laszlo Pinter commentary]

[Text] The first response of the Western press to President Carter's speech seems to be some sort of lack of understanding, for they do not understand why President Carter backed down in the campaign that developed around the issue of Soviet military personnel stationed in Cuba. And if he agreed with the campaign in the first place, why has he now backed down? And if he has backed down, why did he decide to embark on a number of military measures with regard to Cuba.

President Carter's action is difficult to understand and even some of America's West European allies find it puzzling that Washington's foreign policy should be so much influenced by the country's domestic political struggle. For example, the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France at their meeting in Bonn felt it necessary to point out that the ratification of the SALT II agreement was also of importance to Western Europe. And that is why Washington can by no means justify delaying ratification because of the Cuban issue.

In Washington, where those who speak most about the Cuban question also come from the same circles of the opponents of SALT II [passage indistinct] but were skeptical about the announced American military move. On the other hand, the President's opponents in the Senate, who essentially have entangled President Carter in their anti-Cuban campaign, consider the military move to be insufficient and continue to fan the hysteria and continue to attack the SALT II agreement. What is obvious is that with next year's elections in mind President Carter is trying to satisfy both camps but has failed to satisfy either of them.

The Soviet Union, whose training units have been stationed in Cuba (?for 17 years), has [word indistinct] and pointed out the propaganda character of the so-called Cuba issue, and the Soviet press has unambiguously objected to President Carter's attempts to use the anti-Cuba campaign as an excuse for holding military exercises in the Caribbean and beefing up the American force. Moscow considers this (?step) to be extremely dangerous but it emphasizes that the Soviet Union continues to seek peace, disarmament and detente as the primary factors.

T.V. Account of Carter's Difficulties

LD031032 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In today's newsreel we have reports on the international situation, including one on the fact that President Carter has sounded the retreat in his television speech in Washington regarding the issue of the false crisis which exploded around the issue of Soviet training personnel.

The hills (?bent down) and gave birth to mice, said the ancient sage and although he was not thinking about President Carter's past week and his speech last night, I feel it is justifiably appropriate.

Before I go into details, let us look at the newspaper article cut out from the front page of this weekend's Washington POST. The headline says: The Europeans Are Critical of Carter's Leading Role. The subhead: According to European Observers He Is the Weakest President in Living Memory.

In creating this Cuban hysteria President Carter has performed a thorough disservice not only to the world but also to himself. It is almost inconceivable that a politician should jump head first into a matter when it is clear from the start that the only way out is retreat. How could President Carter possibly imagine that, on the basis of his statement that "we will in no way accept the status quo," he could escape without political defeat?

Anyone with the minimum of political expertise could see that when Senator Church began to sound the alarm about the issue of 2,000-3,000 Soviet training personnel's presence in Cuba he wanted to attain two objectives. First, his own reelection in the god-forsaken [istenha' tamo gott] state of Idaho. Second, as a supporter of Edward Kennedy he wanted to compromise President Carter to facilitate Kennedy's nomination for president. I believe Senator Church's calculations have, indeed, come true.

The President walked straight into the trap of a false crisis. His new measures--no forced moves--are steps which serve not the interests of detente but, once again, the so-called hawks. Press agencies have already reported that in the next few weeks a battalion of 1,500 marines is to practice landing maneuvers at the Guantanamo military base on Cuban territory and is to be a transitional complement to the several tens of thousands of American military forces already stationed there.

The fact itself that this Guantanamo base exists may be accepted as a formal (?right), but in no way is it acceptable from the viewpoint of Cuba's national security. The 99-year agreement was forced on Cuba at a time when it was virtually an American colony.

According to other news reports, the 16 units of the American Navy have already arrived in Caribbean waters led by the Forrestal aircraft carrier, which is one of the largest and best equipped American naval vessels.

The President also announced several further measures which the administration wanted to implement anyway, independent of this Cuban hysteria issue. This is now a very good opportunity to justify rearming the area of the Indian Ocean, the establishment of a mobile combat force deployable at any time and last but not least, intensified aerial surveillance of Cuba.

Reports from Washington, however, show that the new concession to the hawks by no means satisfy them. Senator Jackson, long an opponent of the SALT II treaty, has already declared that the President has not fulfilled his promise and has accepted the official statement of the Soviet Government, and that he, Jackson continues to consider the SALT II treaty unacceptable.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031536 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On Monday [1 October], Feng Yujiu, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest, held a reception at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national day.

The reception was attended by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Genza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry; as well as several prominent figures of our social, economic and cultural life. Several heads and members of the Budapest foreign representations were also present.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PRC'S ESTABLISHMENT

AU031611 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed, untitled article]

[Text] Beijing was the scene of a world historic event 30 years ago: At the culmination of the two-decade revolutionary-liberation struggle led by the CCP, the PRC was proclaimed to be established. The victory of the Chinese revolution that developed on the basis of the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a triumph of the Chinese people, Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. The fact that the most populous country of the world joined the ranks of the community of the socialist countries filled all adherents of progress and peace with pride and hope.

Indeed, in the first decade following its establishment, the PRC fulfilled those hopes and, in the cold-war situation, made a considerable contribution to the successful struggle of the forces of socialism and progress for peace. During that period, important social-economic transformations took place, which have created new, socialist conditions in production.

In the years of undisturbed constructive work, the splendid Chinese workers class, the industrious peasantry and the country's talented intelligentsia were assured that they could count on the selfless and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, including our country. That, too, played a part in that it was possible to begin laying the material-technical foundations of socialism, developing the means of production and improving the life of the people, who had lived in destitution for millenia.

We are convinced that the results attained in the area of socialist constructive work would have been greater still and would have demanded less sacrifices from the Chinese people if the Chinese leadership had not interrupted its cooperation with the international forces of socialism. Unfortunately, that is what has happened. The grave ideopolitical crisis that developed at the beginning of the sixties in China has caused distortions in both the country's foreign and domestic policy. Today, the practice of Chinese foreign policy is inconsistent with the interests of the Chinese people, socialism and peace. A tragic example of this is the fact that, in the year of the anniversary of its revolution, China waged war against its socialist neighbor, Vietnam. And although there has been new leadership in Beijing for the past 3 years, the leadership has thus far been derelict of positive changes--at least, on the foreign political level.

Pursuant to its principled position, the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement as a whole is striving to normalize relations with China. Our country also is interested in seeing China develop as a socialist country, the Chinese people prosper and the country participate again in international life in accordance with its true national interests, that is, on the side of the forces of peace and progress. On their significant jubilee, we wish the great Chinese people successes in the spirit of that thought.

SARLOS MEETS MEMBERS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD040848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At their conference in Budapest, the representatives of the solidarity organizations of the socialist countries confirmed their support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They drew attention to recent Chinese provocations which threaten the security of the countries of Indochina and create tension in Asia and throughout the world. They agreed that with the participation of the United Nations and the parties concerned, a lasting peace must be created in the Middle East. They expressed their sympathy with the African peoples and liberation movements fighting for national independence. They attached great importance to the Havana conference of the nonaligned countries.

The participants in the solidarity conference were received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front.

USTINOV CABLES CZINEGE ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD291938 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI)--On the occasion of the Hungarian Armed Forces Day, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, defense minister of the Soviet Union, cabled his greetings to Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, and to the ranks of the Hungarian People's Army.

MARJAI, CSSR'S ROHLICEK ADDRESS BUDAPEST EXHIBITION

LD021048 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest (CETKA correspondent)--The fifth "Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology", organized by the Czechoslovak Commercial and Industrial Chamber and Hungarian authorities, started here on Monday to last till October 5.

The exhibition was opened in the participation of a Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Also present were Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian part of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and other Hungarian officials.

Rudolf Rohlicek said in his speech that the aim of the exhibition is to inform Hungarian experts of the level of Czechoslovak technology, and new offers of Czechoslovak foreign trade in next years.

A total of 28 bilateral agreements on cooperation and specialization are a proof of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation, especially in the field of engineering and chemistry, Rudolf Rohlicek stressed.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary take part in 52 multi-lateral agreements on cooperation. Products made within cooperation and specialization account for 30 per cent of the goods turnover between the two countries, which rose 14 times in the period between 1950 and 1978.

Rudolf Rohlicek also stressed the importance of joint investments, scientific and technical cooperation and socialist economic integration.

Jozsef Marjai stressed the successful development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and under-lined the importance of relations in such fields as water conservancy, transport, and environment protection.

Lectures of Czechoslovak economic experts will be part of the event.

PUJA MEETS MORE FOREIGN UN DELEGATES IN NEW YORK

LD031135 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 2, (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from New York:

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, met Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek in New York on Monday. At the meeting marked by a cordial, friendly and comradely atmosphere, the two foreign ministers discussed issues related with Hungarian-Polish ties and some of the topics figuring on the UN General Assembly's current session.

Foreign Minister Puja met Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Abiad Salim, chairman of the General Assembly, in New York on Tuesday. At the talks marked by a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed the topics figuring on the current session's agenda. Also present at the meeting was Ambassador Imre Hollai, permanent Hungarian representative to the world organization.

The Hungarian foreign minister also met S. Salih Muhammad, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on Tuesday. At the cordial and friendly meeting, the two foreign ministers exchanged views about cooperation between their countries and about some of the subjects on the agenda of the current General Assembly session.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, SHORTFALLS

AU031410 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Istvan Matko interview with Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Some people lack information and are uncertain about harvest results. Has the ministry completed a survey on the output of the most important crops? How much cereals have we harvested and how did our livestock develop this year?

[Answer] As is known, extreme weather severely affected agricultural production results; above all, it affected wheat. Our wheat production was 10 quintals less per hectare than last year. The production shortfall was exaggerated by the fact that, because of frost damage, the area sown with wheat was smaller than planned. Our corn production met our expectations, and we had sown sunflowers on a larger area than planned. Unfortunately, the country's total cereal production is approximately 2 million tons less than expected. Under present conditions, this is a very significant amount. With regard to other crops, we succeeded only partially in compensating for the shortfall through resowing.

In addition to cereals, vegetables, too, were harmed by the weather, including peas, of which large quantities are produced. Admittedly, we have had a good harvest of other kinds of vegetables, so that we can expect a production close to the amount planned for horticultural products. Thus, the final result in crop cultivation shows that the output will be less than planned and less than the previous year's. Still, we should not forget that it is only the end of September and a large portion of crops maturing in the fall are still to be harvested.

The situation is just the opposite in livestock breeding. Hog breeding is the most important; its output will be larger than the past year and will exceed the planned level. However, its increase is smaller than the output decline in crop cultivation, so that the agricultural balance sheet only shows an output value based on last year's scale--providing that the weather is not unfavorable for the rest of the year. Still, I would like to stress that the enterprises can achieve this only through a considerably greater expenditure than last year's.

[Question] Which means that agriculture products will be more expensive than last year...?

[Answer] Yes, since overcoming the inclement weather, resowing and counteracting the frost damage to some extent have boosted expenditures. As a result, some 200 of the large-scale agricultural enterprises have been put in difficult positions.

[Question] What disadvantages have been caused by the underfulfillment of the plan? Will this curb domestic supplies or exports?

[Answer] We export one-fourth of our foodstuff production. The production shortfall cannot cause any kind of a dislocation in domestic supplies. The shortfall affects the export base alone.

[Question] Of course, this is not entirely consoling. Is there sufficient fodder to take care of the livestock, since the fairly poor cereal output is accompanied by a record-level number of animals?

[Answer] It is a fact that the number of hogs is unprecedentedly large--this is the sector that consumes the most feed. Still, taking care of the poultry stock also requires a great deal of cereal feed. Our livestock breeding is affected by the fact that we have harvested 2 million tons of cereals less. Numerous measures have been implemented to alleviate the problem. For instance, we have reduced the procurement weight limit for hogs and cattle, because it is generally known that the greater the weight of the procured animals, the more feed they require specifically. We will procure, under consideration of the lower weight limit, hogs from 15 October and cattle from 1 January. We are asserting the principle of economizing also in feeding. As a result of this, specific feed utilization, according to species of animals, was 2-11 percent less in the first half of the year than in the corresponding period of 1978.

STATE SECRETARY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES

AU031122 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Secretary of State Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the Hungarian National Material and Price Control Board, stated at a press conference in Vienna that his country will implement significant changes in economic management on 1 January 1980.

The original guidelines of the 1968 economic reform will be consistently observed, which aims at strengthening the financial categories of economic management, for example, by means of loans and profits. At the same time, the price policy will also be altered; The domestic price level is to be adjusted to the world market level. To DIE PRESSE's question whether the convertibility of the forint is again becoming a topical question, Csikos-Nagy replied that this question would only be discussed around the middle of the eighties.

The state secretary called the years 1967 to 1974 a "golden age" of the Hungarian economy. The price explosion in 1973 led to an imbalance in the trade balance. The economic situation today in Hungary is worse than expected. The most important goal of the next 5-year plan (1981-85) is to recover the balance. In doing so, Hungary must throttle economic growth, because with a growth of the national income by 3-4 percent for every percent of economic growth. Hungary had calculated that the 26-percent deterioration of the terms of trade in the present 5-year plan (1971-76) [as published] could be made good. But in reality the balance between exports and imports has deteriorated by a further 3 percent.

Hungary was forced to raise consumer goods prices by 9 percent in July, while wages are only increased 6 percent. No new price hikes are planned for 1980. Hungary wants to fight inflation also by a policy of revaluation. The independence of the enterprises, will also be strengthened, their external trade rights being extended in some instances.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES ARMY DESERTER TO DEATH

AU031441 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Verdict of Military Court: The Death Sentence for the Fugitive Armed Assailant"]

[Text] The Budapest Military Court has sentenced Private Karoly Dobay to death. As we have reported, Private Dobay deserted his unit, taking his weapon with him, and, on the morning of 22 July, on the M 3 highway on the outskirts of the capital, shot and seriously wounded a policeman, who asked him for his identification papers. Private Dobay then continued to flee. That evening, on Kerepesi Street, he became engaged in a gun battle with a military police patrol and was subsequently captured.

The condemned man has appealed the sentence.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Australian Socialist Party led by Allan Miller, the party's deputy secretary general, arrived in our country on Monday [1 October]. The delegation was welcomed by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

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P O L A N D

G 1

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CARTER SPEECH ON CUBA, SALT II

LD031342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Political commentaries reported by news agencies and published by newspapers and magazines devote plenty of space to the recent televised speech of President Carter. We asked our New York correspondent Maciej Slotwinski to comment on this subject:

The president calls for the ratification of SALT II and opposes the return to cold war--This is how the commentators here sum up in one sentence the televised speech of Jimmy Carter. It was delivered in connection with the rumors spread out here for some time alleging the presence of combat units of the Soviet Union which reportedly have been discovered in Cuba. These units are supposed to threaten U.S. security. The cold war circles in the United States have attempted to question the need to ratify the SALT II, using this as an excuse. As is known, Minister Gromyko in his UN appearance and Fidel Castro, the president of Cuba, both stated that the whole hullabaloo is no more than the fine mesh of unfounded propaganda woven from pure invention.

It is true that Soviet military advisors have been present in Cuba for many years, but they have never constituted any combat units. President Carter, after lengthy consultations with his Cabinet and advisers, worked out during last weekend at Camp David his speech in which he supported the theory of the alleged combat nature of the Soviet units, but he also added that they present no threat to the United States.

Clearly adopting a stance intended to calm feelings in the United States and encouraging support for SALT II, Jimmy Carter said that the biggest threat to the security of America is not in 2,000-3,000 Soviet soldiers in Cuba. The biggest threat to all nations of the world, including the United States and the Soviet Union, would be in the breakdown of mutual efforts aimed at the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of cold war. As is known, the United States and the Soviet Union, would be in the breakdown of mutual efforts aimed at the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of cold war. As is known, the United States and the Soviet Union compete against each other in many spheres, but in others they aim at cooperation. SALT II belongs among the latter. Jimmy Carter called on the Senate to accept and ratify the treaty, stating that it is a good agreement and one of the most important of any agreements ever formulated on the control of nuclear weapons. Rejection of SALT II would seriously threaten the peace and security of the United States. If the nuclear race continues, then every confrontation of the interests of the two states or any difference in opinions would contain a germ of nuclear confrontation. Apart from that, the President said, SALT II has enormous importance for the strengthening of the alliance of Western countries since the leaders of Western Europe support the treaty and they would be deeply perturbed if the Senate rejected SALT II. The President added at the end, as if wanting to point out the narrow-minded and often personal reasons of the SALT II enemies, that meddling with politics should not be mixed with the nuclear weapons arsenal. One must not meddle in politics when the security of the United States is at stake. One must not play politics if the existence of the human race is at stake.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTER CITES U.S. 'ANXIETY' ABOUT SOVIETS IN CUBA

AU031507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[W. Lozinski U.S. dispatch: "Growing Self-Dependence of Caribbean States--Washington's Anxiety and Nervousness"]

[Excerpt] Against the background of events in Panama and Nicaragua it is easier to understand Washington's recent action against Cuba.

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G 2

POLAND

Regarding the development of events in the Caribbean states as dangerous to American interests, Washington is spreading reports about the supposed presence in Cuba of a Soviet combat unit [oddzial bojowy]. The purpose of spreading falsehoods is to create reasons for a future intervention in those Caribbean states that, in Washington's own view, would like to go too far in promoting their own independence. Such intentions have been confirmed by the views of a group of advisors appointed by J. Carter to examine the Soviet military presence in Cuba. Most members of that group, including former Secretary of State H. Kissinger, have recommended that the administration "increase U.S. military forces in all its military bases in the Caribbean basin." According to press reports, the U.S. President is supposed to have taken that advice.

WARSAW REPORTS POPE'S UN SPEECH, MEETING WITH WOJTASZEK

LDO31516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II delivered a speech at the United Nations yesterday. He dealt with problems of peace, recalling that the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of war is just passing. Speaking about the recent visit to Oswiecim [Auschwitz], John Paul II stated that the memory of Oswiecim should be a warning sign on the way of [word indistinct] of humanity. Pope John Paul II also received at an audience Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who heads the Polish delegation at the 34th UN session.

REPORTAGE ON CPCZ'S JAKES WORKING VISIT

2 October Arrival

LDO22248 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Warsaw today for a 3-day working visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He was welcomed at Warsaw airport by Josef Pinkowski, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other Polish officials.

Meeting With Gierek

LDO40115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received today Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. Their meeting was attended by Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the party Central Committee. The trends of developing the cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ in the field of party work and education were discussed. Much attention was also paid to the problems of the development of economic cooperation between the two countries and in particular the development of cooperation in the food sector. The Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland, Jindrich Rehorek, was also present.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH U.S. TRADE COOPERATION DELEGATION

LDO42206 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received the U.S. Undersecretary of State in the Department of Trade Kempton Jenkins who headed an American delegation for the 1st session of the Polish-American working group for industrial cooperation debating in Warsaw on October 1-3.

Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Andrzej Sikorski headed the Polish delegation for the talks.

The sides reviewed the development of mutual trade and economic relations with particular attention paid to industrial coproduction as one of the new forms of cooperation which is considered an important element of the development of these relations. Both parties stressed their will to expand further bilateral economic relations.

STATE COUNCIL, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET PRC ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text of message from the Polish State Council and the Council of Ministers to the PRC State Council and Standing Committee of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives on PRC anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To the Standing Committee of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives of the PRC and to the State Council of the PRC in Beijing:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic extend greetings and wishes to the Chinese people on behalf of the Polish people.

The proclamation of the PRC crowned the heroic struggle of the Chinese people for national and social liberation waged against domestic reactionary forces and against imperialism. In friendship and close cooperation with the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries the Chinese people embarked upon the road to socialist construction 30 years ago, which at that time favored the development of the national economy and the growth of the Chinese working masses' living standards.

Wishing the Chinese people successes in constructing their homeland, we express the hope that the development and normalization of the relations between our countries will serve the interests of our peoples, strengthen their traditional friendship and consolidate peace and security throughout the world.

[Signed] The State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

WOJTASZEK WRITES IN NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

AU031400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Sep 79 p 6 AU

["30 Years of the GDR--Others About Us: Actively in the Struggle for the Consolidation of Peace; Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek on Our Republic's Jubilee"]

[Text] "I am glad to be able to convey cordial greetings and congratulations to readers of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR," stated Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and member of the PZPR Central Committee, to our Warsaw correspondent Horst Ifflaender. "The 30th anniversary of the socialist GDR, a state with which Poland is linked by comprehensive ties of close neighborhood, friendship and cooperation constitutes a fine opportunity for reflection and review.

"From the perspective of the 30th anniversary, the historic significance of 7 October 1949 is fully corroborated, when for the first time on German soil a peaceful state of the working people came into existence, which irrevocably broke with the gloomy traditions of aggression and expansion for which German imperialism, especially its most criminal feature--Hitlerite fascism--has gone down in history. [paragraph continues]

The smashing of the Third Reich, for which the Soviet Army and the Polish forces fighting at its side furnished the decisive contribution, created the conditions under which the progressive antifascist forces united under the leadership of the SED, took up the work of great changes which led to the building of the socialist society. From its very beginnings, the GDR has determinedly advocated the peaceful shaping of relations with all states. This constitutes a turn not only in the history of the German people, but also a fact of enormous importance in the shaping of the new balance of forces and the political-territorial realities of postwar Europe.

"The existence and strengthening of the GDR as a permanent link of the socialist community of states which actively takes part in all initiatives and actions for the cause of peace and security has become an indispensable element in the peace order on our continent.

"For us Poles it was especially significant that the changes linked with the GDR's birth at the same time turned a new leaf in the history of the Polish-German relations. The agreement on the marking of the fixed and existing state border on the Oder and Lausitzer Neisse signed on 6 July 1950 played a decisive role in this. Corresponding to the stipulations of this Polish-German border agreement, for the first time in the history of our relations a true border of peace, friendship and cooperation came into being. Harking back to the glorious internationalistic traditions of the progressive and revolutionary movements in our two states, we created a solid basis for the mutual relations founded on fraternal alliance, on joint ideals, the broad area of cooperation within the framework of the building of socialism and the close cooperation in the interest of peace and socialism in the international arena.

"The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed by the leading representatives of our two states Comrade Edward Gierek and Comrade Erich Honecker, on 28 May 1977 in Berlin, became a strong new incentive for the all-round development of our relations. This treaty reflects a new, higher level in the cooperation, which corresponds to the demanding tasks of the building of developed socialist societies. There is currently no field of political, economic, social and cultural life that is not affected by the continually developing forms of fruitful cooperation between the GDR and Poland. Thanks to the steady development of our national economies, we are developing the specialization and cooperation of production and scientific-technical cooperation on a broad scale. Our trade relations are developing dynamically. The rich balance of our cultural cooperation serves the drawing closer together of both peoples. The border traffic without passport formalities introduced in 1972 plays a great role in the process of getting to know one another and the moving closer together of our peoples.

"For us in Poland the GDR jubilee is an occasion to advance and deepen our friendship even further. If today we look at the achievements of your republic with a 30-year perspective, we share your joy over the impressive balance of your achievements. Your country, with its economic, scientific-technical and cultural potential, is among the leading developed states of the world and enjoys general recognition and esteem in the international arena. In this we see the continuity and consistent implementation of the ideals from which the first German worker and peasant state has grown.

"In the days of your significant anniversary we wish the German comrades further successes in the development and strengthening of the socialist fatherland as well as in the joint efforts for the sake of peace and security in Europe and in the world."

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PRC ANNIVERSARY, IMPLICATIONS OF POLICY

AU022023 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Daniel Lulinski article: "On the 30th anniversary of the PRC"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] WHEN THE PRC WAS PROCLAIMED ON 1 OCTOBER 1949, NOT ONLY THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OF THAT HUGE COUNTRY, BUT ALL PROGRESSIVE MANKIND WELCOMED THAT FACT AS THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE LONG STRUGGLES FOR THE NATIONAL AND SOCIAL LIBERATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. THEIR VICTORY WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS INITIATED BY THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

The Soviet Union gave China comprehensive help, making possible the construction of many industrial plants and even entire branches of the Chinese economy, which constitute its backbone to this day. The USSR's defense power provided a protective shield for People's China in those years against imperialist attempts. Cooperation with socialist states enabled China to break the economic blockade and political isolation.

THE PRC'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SOCIALIST VIETNAM LAST FEBRUARY, THE CONTINUED PRESSURE AGAINST PEOPLE'S LAOS AND THE STUBBORN SUPPORT FOR THE REMNANTS OF THE POL POT REGIME IN PEOPLE'S KAMPUCHEA CONSTITUTE PARTICULARLY ELOQUENT EXAMPLES OF THE HEGEMONIST POLICY FOLLOWED BY THE MAOISTS. BECAUSE OF THAT POLICY THE PRC HAS BECOME A FACTOR IN UNSETTLING PEACE AND IN EXACERBATING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. Everyone knows the results of Beijing's policy at home and in the international arena. Sooner or later it will be proved that that road leads to nowhere.

Soviet-Chinese talks have begun in Moscow. WE WELCOME THAT BECAUSE POSITIVE RESULTS OF THOSE TALKS WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE, DETENTE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. However, the success of the talks depends on a constructive approach to them by both sides, which also means the Chinese side. We are sorry to state that anti-Sovietism is still a distinctive feature of Beijing's policy.

THE POLISH PUBLIC WAS PLEASED TO WELCOME THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRC AND ITS FIRST ACHIEVEMENTS, SEEING IN THEM THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMON CAUSE. POLAND ALSO WAS ACTIVE IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING THE PRC INTO THE UNITED NATIONS AND WAS AGAINST THE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IT BY IMPERIALIST FORCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

We were deeply saddened by the Chinese people's later failures and many difficulties caused by the implementation of the extreme concepts of Maoism. WE EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THOSE DIFFICULTIES WILL BE OVERCOME IN THE NAME OF THE PEACEFUL, SOCIALIST FUTURE AND OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VITAL ASPIRATIONS AND INTERESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. We are taking a great interest in the development of the present situation in China.

Cooperation and good relations between People's China and the socialist states are also consistent with the supreme interests of world peace and security. BEARING IN MIND THE GOOD TRADITIONS OF AND POSSIBILITIES FOR POLISH-CHINESE COOPERATION AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY, WE SEND THEM OUR BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRC.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR VICE PREMIER WEISS

Talks With Ceausescu

AU031640 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Dr Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the Joint Romanian-GDR Government Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation whose proceedings have taken place in Bucharest.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, together with wishes for success to the Romanian people in the course of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Erich Honecker, together with wishes for new successes to the GDR people in socialist construction.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations of cooperation established between the RCP and SED, between our countries and peoples, relations which are continuously developing in keeping with the understandings and decisions agreed upon during the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The two sides also stressed that the achievements recorded by Romania and the GDR in socialist construction create new opportunities to further develop and diversify bilateral cooperation and collaboration at an economic and scientific-technical level and in trade exchange in the interests of the two countries, for the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. They also stressed the role devolving on the joint government commission in identifying new opportunities for cooperation between the two countries in third markets as well, especially in the fields of metallurgical industry, machinebuilding, science and petrochemistry.

Meeting With Oprea, Departure

AU032006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--Over October 1-3 Bucharest played host to the meeting between Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman (? of the) two sides in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

During the meeting the sides examined the present stage in the economic collaboration between the two countries and established measures for further diversifying and amplifying co-operation and collaboration in production, for widening the goods exchange between Romania and the G.D.R.

The same day Dr. Gerhard Weiss left Bucharest.

ANDREI MEETS WITH VANCE, ITALY'S Malfatti AT UN

AU032035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES)--3/10/1979--Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, now in New York as head of the Romanian delegation to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, had an interview with U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. On the same occasion an exchange of cordial salute messages took place between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter.

During the talks the sides exchanged opinions on the evolution of the Romanian-American relations, stressing of the importance of implementing the agreements on economic, scientific, technical, cultural cooperation as well as in other domains, in the spirit of the documents signed at top level. At the same time an exchange of opinions covered the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, the adequate preparation of the 1980 meeting in Madrid and the global settlement of the Middle East situation. Also discussed were aspects of mutual interest, of the international situation, matters on the agenda of the present session of the U.N. General Assembly included.

The Romanian foreign minister also met Averell Harriman, well-known American politician, in Washington. The latter expressed his conviction that the mutually advantageous Romanian-American cooperation relations would further witness an ascending course, to the interest of both parties.

The Romanian foreign minister also met Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations [as received] of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Charles Vanik, chairman of the Subcommittee for International Commerce, within the House of Representatives. During the talks the congressmen were pleased to mention their visits to Romania and particularly their interviews with President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing their special appreciation of the international activity conducted by the Romanian head of state in support of understanding, peace and collaboration among states. They stressed the important role the visits American congressmen paid to Romania played for a better knowledge of the Romanian people's achievements, for the further development of the relations between the two countries.

The two representatives of the American Congress leadership voiced their resolve to act for the development of U.S.-Romania relations, setting out from the interests of the two people's of peace and international collaboration.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs met in New York his Italian opposite number, Franco Maria Malfatti. They had an exchange of opinions on the further development of Romanian-Italian relations. They also discussed the question of a well prepared 1980 Madrid meeting with a view to strengthening confidence, peace and security in Europe, as well as other aspects of international life, aspects of mutual interest, expressing the wish of the two countries to take action in the international arena for a peaceful solution of divergencies and conflicts, for securing a climate of peace and international cooperation, for disarmament, for the settlement of equality relations among all the nations of the world.

CEAUSescu SENDS MESSAGE TO GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040928 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on Guinea's national day--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Conakry:

On the national day of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, I have the great pleasure of addressing to you warm congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for new successes to the friendly Guinean people in their country's development along the road of independence, progress and well-being.

I express the conviction that, in the spirit of agreements jointly reached during your recent visit to our country, the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties and countries will increasingly develop to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of peace, progress and understanding in the world and for establishing a new international economic and political order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH MAYOR OF ATHENS 3 OCTOBER

AU032120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 3 Dimitrios Beys, mayor of Athens who heads a delegation on a Romanian visit.

The Mayor of Athens highlighted the fruitfulness of his visit, pointing out that he leaves Romania with fine impressions about the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in the activity for the multilateral progress of its country.

During the talk, they highlighted with satisfaction the development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations of friendship and collaboration and expressed the wish to see these relations developed.

Stressing upon the importance of relations of good neighbourliness and close collaboration being established among all states in the Balkans, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the municipalities of the two capitals--Bucharest and Athens--should contribute, they too, to the promotion of the relations between the two countries as well as to strengthening the confidence and cooperation in the Balkans.

At the end of the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that wishes of success and progress, of welfare and happiness be conveyed to the residents of the Hellenic capital, in his behalf, as honorary citizen of Athens.

IONITA RECEIVED BY BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY SECRETARY

AU031027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--David Wise, secretary of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, received Ion Ionta, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, who takes part as invited guest in the annual conference of the Labour Party in Brighton. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceasusescu and David Wise.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES FOR PRC NATIONAL DAY

Congratulations from Organizations

AU030838 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the PRC, the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; the National Council of Women; the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Other Countries; the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association; the National Council of the Red Cross Association, and other institutions, mass and civic organizations have sent congratulatory telegrams to similar organizations in the PRC.

Military Attache Visit to Garrison

AU030839 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the PRC, Yuan Yun lou, PRC military, air and naval attache to Bucharest met with military personnel at the Brasov garrison. The participants in the meeting viewed a photo exhibition and movies presenting aspects of the life and activities of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

PRC Ambassador's Reception

AU030840 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the PRC, that country's ambassador to Bucharest Chen Shuliang gave a reception on Monday evening.

The reception was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ghizela Vass and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section heads at the RCP Central Committee; representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and of other central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals and officers, scientists, artists and men of culture, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

SCINTEIA on Anniversary

AU301815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 30 Sep 79 AU

["On the Anniversary of Three Decades Since the Proclamation of the PRC"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/9/79--Marking the anniversary of three decades since the Proclamation of the People's Republic of China, SCINTEIA prints in its September 20 issue an extensive article entitled "Fraternal Salute to the Chinese People on its Great National Holiday".

Emphasizing the importance of the victory of the people's revolution in China and of the foundation of the Chinese socialist state, the mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the Romanian Community Party stresses that "by the shifts it generated internationally, the act of October 1, 1949 goes down as one of the most important events of the contemporary world history", becoming the master of its destinies. The diligent and gifted Chinese people has done away with the heavy legacy left by the imperialist domination and has achieved, under the leadership of the Communist Party, a vast revolutionary work in all spheres of activity. By the deep-going changes wrought, by the scope of the successes recorded, SCINTEIA stresses, China has turned from a formerly semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into a socialist state with fully developing economy, science and culture, which has an important role in international life, in the struggle for progress and peace, in the development of the collaboration among peoples grounded upon full equality and equity.

The important achievements of the Chinese people in the multilateral development of the country, in the building of socialism highlights SCINTEIA, account for a contribution of great importance to the affirmation of the superiority of the new system, to increasing the influence and prestige of socialism internationally. The newspaper then writes:

Inspired by feelings of profound friendship and fraternal solidarity with all peoples that build the new system, the Romanian people assesses highly and wholeheartedly rejoices over the big achievements won by the Chinese people in the multilateral development of its homeland. The communists, the Romanian people, who have shown their ardent solidarity with the fight carried on by the popular masses in China for social and national liberation, and enthusiastically hailed the triumph of the revolution and the establish of the people's power, shares wholeheartedly the great national celebration of the People's Republic of China. The activities organized in Romania on the eve of this grand event were pervaded by the feelings of traditional friendship the two peoples nurture for each other, demonstrating once more the lastingness of the relations of solidarity and collaboration established in time between them, with old roots in the history of the fight against oppression and foreign domination, for the winning of the national freedom and independence, for a better life. After the establishment of the people's power in the two countries, the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration, actuated by the community of system, by the joint goals of socialism and communism, have gained a new, qualitatively superior content. Underlying lastingly these relations are the principles of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and regard, independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage-principles which guarantee the continuous strengthening of the comradely friendship and collaboration.

As it is known, as part of her consistent policy, of her programme-like position of development of the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, Romania attaches great importance to further deepening and expanding the Romanian-Chinese relations of collaboration.

A decisive role in the upward course of these relations is played by the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two communist parties, the meetings and talks between the two countries' party and state leaders. In this frame, the visit paid last year in the spring by Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China, just as the visit paid the same year to Romania by Hua Guofeng, the fruitful talks conducted on such occasions, opened up fresh and wide prospects to the fruitful Romanian-Chinese collaboration.

True, it can be noted with full satisfaction that the relations between the two countries develop at high rates, based on the numerous accords and conventions concluded in the spirit of the summit understandings. Telling in this respect is the growth and diversification, with every passing year, of the volume of economic exchanges between them. At the same time, in the light of the understandings established during summit talks, the cooperation in production is being expanded in important branches of the national economies, such as machine-building, mining, chemistry, forestry and other domains of joint interests, the techno-scientific collaboration is being expanded. Telling is also the evolution of the collaboration in science, culture, education, which contributes to a better mutual acquaintance with the spiritual assets and to rapprochement of the two peoples. Romania and China intensify also their contacts at all levels on a party and state line, between mass and public organizations, the exchanges of experience in most varied domains of socialist construction.

Internationally, the two countries closely collaborate in the struggle for peace, democracy and progress, for the cause of socialism and communism, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the attainment of all peoples' aspirations after national and social liberation, independence and progress.

In conclusion the (?paper) stresses:

No doubt, the multilateral development of the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's Republic of China, in the spirit of mutual esteem and (?respect) harmonizes with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, also accounting for an important contribution to the general cause of socialism, to the affirmation of the peoples' will to live free and independent, in a climate of peace and full security.

TRADE UNION TALKS HELD WITH FRG DELEGATION

AU032010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation met on October 3 the delegation of the West German T.U. Confederation-D.G.B., of Federal Germany, led by Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the D.G.B., now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the G.T.U.C.R. Central Council.

Views and information were exchanged on the occasion on the activity and current concerns of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the West German T.U. Confederation, as well as in connection with questions of the international T.U. movement. The joint wish was expressed to further develop and diversify the links of friendship and collaboration between the G.T.U.C.R. and D.G.B.

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ROMANIA

PROTOCOL ON SUPPLIES SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU032125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, and Yordan Mladenov, minister of supply and state reserves of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on October 3.

The document stipulates among other things expanded exchange of experience in the rational use of raw materials and energy, the improved process of technico-material supply, as well as measures for expanded direct collaboration between the two ministries.

GUINEA AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD021424 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1147 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/10/1979--Kerfalla Cisse, ambassador of the Revolutionary Popular Republic of Guinea to Romania, gave a reception on October 2, on the celebration of the national day of his country.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, ministers and other Romanian officials.

Also attending were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR

AU012007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at the positive, ascending evolution of the relations between Romania and Switzerland in economy, technics, science, education and other fields.

While receiving the credentials of the new Swiss ambassador to Romania, on October 1, the head of the Romanian state also pointed, in the address he made on the occasion, to the possibilities of developing Romanian-Swiss collaboration both in point of bilateral relations and in the international life, to the advantage of peace and security on the European Continent and the world over, of promoting peaceful understanding and collaboration among nations.

He also reasserted the fundamental lines in the Romanian foreign policy.

In turn, Ambassador Peter Erni mentioned the good relations established and developing between Switzerland and Romania, the opportunities for amplifying them, the extensive fields where the two countries may cooperate on mutually advantageous terms. He also pointed to the Romanian-Swiss cooperation internationally, in the spirit of the Helsinki signed documents.

After the credentials presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial interview with Ambassador Peter Erni.

AGERPRES REPORTS 1981-85 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LDO31454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1158 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/10/1979--A defining trait of the evolution of the Romanian economy under the 1981-1985 five-year plan is the intensive, high-rate development of the basic processing industries such as metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry and consumer goods. According to estimations, the above-mentioned industries will secure over 90 per cent of the country's industrial production by the end of that period.

This policy of industrial development aims at providing the material conditions necessary for a large-scale introduction of technical progress, for the capitalization of the raw materials available in Romania and the reduction of energy consumption. The development of the processing industry is closely linked to the Romanian state's policy of rationally distributing the forces of production in the territory. Thus, a series of small units or sections of the processing industry will be built in the localities lacking industrial activity or having a less developed industry. By the attainment of these objectives, the economic base of equality of rights between all country's citizens, whatever their nationality, will be also powerfully consolidated, this equality being materialized in appropriate working and living conditions.

In accordance with this economic policy, the processing branches of the national industry have been endowed with modern equipment and installations in the last decade in particular. This process will continue in the next five-year plan period as well. A large number of workers and experts work in units of the processing industry. The ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry will also witness strong development. According to the draft directives which are to be debated and approved by the 16th party congress, the steel output will amount to 20-20.4 million tons by 1985 whereas the rolled goods production to 15.6 million tons, the average annual development rate of the ferrous metallurgy being of 7.5-8 percent.

Holding a central place in the general development strategy of Romania, the machine-building industry will develop at a 10.7-11.7 per cent average annual rate, securing some 80 per cent of the equipment and installations required for investments. Aiming at steadily updating the structure of production, account being taken of the current and future trends of technical progress, over 70 per cent of the marketable goods to be obtained in 1985 will consist of new and redesigned products.

The output of the chemical and crude-oil processing industries will also grow by 9-9.8 per cent on an average.

Within the general development of industry, the machine-building and wood-working industries will also develop at a 5-5.7 per cent rate. Light and food industries will also register significant growths. Thus, light industry will witness a 7.1-8 per cent average annual growth rate, while food industry a 7.2-8.2 one.

BRIEFS

GREEK LEFTIST DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/9/1979--Ilias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left--E. D. A. of Greece--who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C. C. of the R. C. P., left Bucharest on September 25. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER, CUBA

AU031613 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we talk about U.S.-Soviet relations in the light of Carter's speech to the nation last night about the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, which has been much discussed in the world. Here is Milika Sundic:

Of everything that President Carter said in his speech to the nation about the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, the most significant is certainly his assessment of the-- conditionally speaking--incident, that the presence of the Soviet brigade cannot be a reason for a return to the cold war nor an obstacle to the ratification of the SALT II agreement. There is a great discrepancy, however, between what the U.S. President said about the power and security of the United States and the measures he took for the purpose of neutralizing the Soviet presence in Cuba.

Although at the beginning of his speech he said that the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba causes him great concern, Carter stated shortly afterwards that no large forces are involved and that they do not constitute a direct danger to the United States. The measures which the U.S. President took are in direct opposition to the aforesaid conclusion, however. By setting up a permanent staff for a multipurpose Caribbean force, the United States announced that it will continue to keep Cuban territory under observation and that no changes may be expected in its policy toward Cuba.

One has the impression that the dispute about the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba has been intentionally exacerbated for two reasons: First, Carter felt the need to show his determination to the Americans and to America's allies, who are suspicious of him; and second, he wanted once again in a spectacular way to warn the Soviet Union about the rules of the game concerning the division of influence zones.

It is uncertain, however, how much he will succeed in that respect, for it seems that he is running very late in his race to prove himself, and regarding relations with the Soviet Union, the situation obviously will be neither better nor worse than it is now. A lasting and stable peace in the world does not depend on the fate of the SALT II agreement, but on the behavior of the two superpowers and especially on their readiness not to identify their responsibility for the preservation of world peace with the power they possess and with their presence outside their national borders.

The essence of the dispute about the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba is precisely that, but it is not the cause but the consequence of a number of wrong moves preceding it. The United States cannot deny responsibility for its behavior toward Cuba, regardless of how much it is now disturbed by Cuba's links with the Soviet Union and by Cuba's actions in Africa. The bloc policy and the strivings to expand the zones of influence cannot bring anything but a generation of new crises and renewal of old ones.

The nonaligned countries movement with its nonbloc orientation pointed out 18 years ago, at the first summit conference in Belgrade, that the existence of the blocs and bloc confrontation do not lead to peace but endanger it. By that fact alone, the presence of foreign troops and military bases on foreign territory has been and remains the greatest evil of the contemporary world and the greatest threat to the independence of each country on whose territory they are based.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES MARXISM-LENINISM, CPSU-LCY RELATIONS

AU030958 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Kupari, 29 September, TANJUG--The Soviet-Yugoslav scientific symposium on the subject of "Topical Questions on the Theory and Practice of the Development of Nations and National Relations Under Socialism" was concluded in Kupari today. The 3-day symposium was organized by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow and by the Institute for Contemporary History of Belgrade. The symposium examined a wide group of questions on the essence of the Marxist-Leninist theory about nations and national relations, on the enrichment of this teaching through socialist practice, and on the content and the ways of realization of the national policy of the CPSU and the LCY.

KOSOVO DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DAGESTAN

AU031029 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by Dzavid Nimani, returned yesterday from a visit to the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Dagestan. The delegation included Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Executive Council of Kosovo; Rahman Dedaj, executive secretary of the League of Communists Provincial Committee; and Masara Pirana, secretary of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In his statement at the Surcin Airport, Dzavid Nimani stated that the Kosovo delegation visit to this Autonomous Republic of the RSFSR is due to the cooperation of the Yugoslav republics and provinces with the Soviet republics. In the meetings which the delegation had with the leadership of the republic and in visits to its south, we met with a nice welcome everywhere as well as with an interest in learning about our reality, Nimani pointed out.

During the talks which the delegation had in the Supreme Soviet of Dagestan and the RSFSR in Moscow, Nimani added, we informed each other about the political systems in our countries, questions of economic development of the two countries and the solving of national questions. In conclusion Nimani said that a Dagestan delegation was invited to visit the Province of Kosovo next May, and that the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 IN NEW YORK

AU031023 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] United Nations, 29 September, TANJUG--"Global negotiations will be successful only if they will lead us to the achievement of aims which are common to the developed and the developing countries," Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said last night at a meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries. At the same time he called on all the developing countries to expand their mutual cooperation as a means of their own economic development and of strengthening their negotiating positions.

This was the third meeting of the Group of 77 since the present session of the General Assembly has started. The meetings are devoted chiefly to the building of a platform for the activities of the group at this session of the General Assembly in connection with a new round of north-south negotiations proposed by the sixth summit of nonaligned countries.

The Group of 77 has accepted this proposal, but the UN General Assembly committee for the new economic order has not succeeded in adopting a precise recommendation because of the absence of a political readiness of some of the most developed countries, so that the decision has been left to the General Assembly. A new round of global negotiations should begin with a special UN General Assembly session in the middle of next year.

Expounding the views of the Yugoslav Government to the Group of 77, the federal secretary pointed out that, despite the fact that some of the most developed countries are chiefly responsible for the failure of the efforts so far, the Group of 77 should express its readiness for a dialog and negotiations. "Let us say that if good will for finding the way out of the deadlock is present, one should abandon efforts to use negotiations for delaying a solution of extremely important problems," Vrhovec said.

At the same time Vrhovec stressed the indispensability of preparing appropriate measures for the advancement of the existing forms of cooperation between developing countries and the development of new ones. "The expansion of mutual cooperation as a means of economic development and strengthening of our negotiating positions must be accorded priority in bilateral and multilateral forms of cooperation," the federal secretary said.

Advocating the implementation of the political guidelines about the strengthening of individual and collective reliance on one's own forces adopted by the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries, Vrhovec suggested that the Group of 77 prepare the guidelines for concrete programs of cooperation in all specific fields.

TANJUG REPORTS ON GENEVA UN-SPONSORED DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD031410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Geneva, October 3--by TANJUG correspondent Zarko Stojanovic--Everything that took place during the last twenty or so days of September at a large international conference of government experts held under the UN auspices in Geneva to discuss banning or limiting the use of some kinds of classical weapons, indicated that it would be difficult to "humanize" not only war, but also the diplomacy dealing with this problem now.

Delegates of non-aligned countries wondered, not only in the lobbies but also in sessions, whether some delegations really could not understand what was involved and how wrong were the positions they advocate. It is fortunate that there are such countries: Otherwise, mankind would have obtained one more document it could not be proud of. As it is, its adoption was precluded and the conference postponed till next autumn. By then the governments are to declare themselves on its results and dilemmas. Originally, the September session was planned to adopt at least some protocols and documents on the "humanization of war."

Absurd approaches abounded also in the debate on banning or limiting the use of land or surprise mines and similar weapons. Diplomats of some countries, which may be assumed to be potential aggressors rather than occupied sides in a possible future war, even proposed that the occupied country supply the occupying power with information about mine fields and similar devices.

All of this motivated the Yugoslav delegate to warn the other delegations that it was absurd to talk about the rights of the occupying power in any domain or action against some country.

The only possible conclusion is that the occupying power had no rights in another country. Also, there can be no talk exclusively of its obligations to observe the lives of the civilian population.

These arguments were unacceptable to the great powers and bloc formations, because they protect their technical and technological advantages in the field of armament. That is why all their proposals were in the spirit of maintaining these advantages. On the other hand, the small and medium-size non-bloc countries opposed the acceptance of such "rules", designed to bring them into a subservient position.

KOSTIC MEETS WITH U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY MILLER

LD031916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Within the framework of the annual assembly of the international financial institutions, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Petar Kostic, had a number of meetings with the ministers of several countries.

During his conversation with U.S. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller, Petar Kostic stressed that the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States were developing along an ascending line, that the United States respected our international position and our nonalignment, and that the readiness of the U.S. administration to suppress terrorist activities in the United States directed against our country was a new quality in the relations between our two countries.

The two ministers noted that it was impossible at the moment to eliminate the Yugoslav trade deficit and that efforts by both sides were required to reduce it. The United States is our country's fourth largest economic partner in the world. During the first 6 months of this year, business agreements worth about \$1 billion were concluded, imports by far exceeding exports.

The U.S. official said, however, that the growth of trade was encouraging and that this year and last year's imbalance was caused by major purchases of agricultural produce in the United States. We hope, however, that this trend will not be maintained in the future, Miller said.

Both sides made a very positive assessment of the financial cooperation that had been established. It was agreed that it should be expanded through direct contacts with the business banks on the territory of the United States further afield, and not only with New York banks.

CUBAN NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

FL290114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank, today arrived in Belgrade to lead the Cuban delegation in the meeting of the Group of 24 in the Group of 77. The group of 24 is comprised of representatives from 24 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its objective is to present their proposals for reforming the present international monetary system to the Group of 77 meeting. The Group of 77, which is comprised of 115 developing countries, will be meeting in the Yugoslav capital beginning the day after tomorrow to coordinate views and adopt common positions in view of the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which will begin on 2 October.

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Although Cuba is not a member of these international banking and financial institutions, it will actively participate in drawing up the common policy of the developing countries directed at achieving a new international economic order which is more just and equitable.

STANE DOLANC RECEIVES RCP'S NICOLESCU MIZIL

LD031910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 3 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc today met with Romanian State Council vice-president and Communist Party of Romania Executive Political Committee member Nicolescu Mizil. Mizil is in Belgrade for the IMF-IBRD annual meeting.

During the friendly talk, views were exchanged on the two parties' activities at the national and international levels. It was noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties are developing successfully.

LCY DELEGATION CONFERS WITH PCI OFFICIALS IN ROME

AU032158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 79 P 2 AU

[Text] Rome, 29 September (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation led by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has paid a working visit to Rome. The guests from Yugoslavia had talks at the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party with Paolo Bufalini, member of the directorate; Antonio Rubbi, member of the Central Committee; and with other high ranking party personalities.

In the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the interlocutors mutually informed each other about the political and social trends in the two countries. On the occasion, views were also exchanged about developments in the world and about the situation in the international workers and communist movement.

The conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana was a special topic of the talks and the outcome and conclusions of the of the conference were highly assessed by both sides.

The bilateral relations between the two parties were discussed during the meeting and the future program of the already fruitful cooperation was agreed upon.

TITO ARRIVES IN KARADJORDJEVO 3 OCTOBER

LD031700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, arrived in Karadjordjevo this morning. The inhabitants of Novi Sad, Backa Palanka and other localities through which he passed greeted the president of the republic most warmly. In Karadjordjevo, President Tito was welcomed and greeted by Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and by Dusan Alimovic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

MONTENEGRIN ASSEMBLY VIEWS EXTENT OF RECENT EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

LDO31738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--The delegates of all three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly today discussed and approved the report by the Republican Commission of Montenegro, which assessed the damage caused by the recent catastrophic earthquake. According to the commission, the total damage in Montenegro, excluding the damage caused to property belonging to the Yugoslav People's Army, amounts to 68,516,000,000 dinars, a sum that is 4.4 times greater than the gross income of this republic last year. The biggest damage was sustained by the economy, whose losses came to over 21 billion dinars. The tourist and catering industry, which, in the area affected by the quake represented the basic sector of the economy, suffered very badly as well. The damage caused to private property came to almost 22 billion dinars, a figure representing more than 30 percent of the overall damage in the republic. Almost 12,000 private apartments were destroyed, and over 40,500 were damaged. If the figure of 22,000 destroyed or damaged socially owned apartments and another 3,000 weekend cottages is added, then it is possible to see that this natural calamity either destroyed or damaged almost 80,000 apartments in Montenegro.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO BE ALLOCATED FOR NATIONALITIES IN CROATIA

LDO31820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Members of the Croatian Assembly Committee for International Relations today gave their approval to the allocation of additional funds for the use of the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in addition to the previously approved funds for 1979, which amount to 38.3 million dinars.

Additional funds of 1.45 million dinars have been allocated to the associations of Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks, and to the Italian union for newspaper and publishing activity and investments.

It was agreed at the session that regional conferences will be held in January 1980 in Osijek, Bjelovar and Rijeka on the constitutional and legal position of the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. About 100,000 members of 6 nationalities live in this republic.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON CAVTAT CONFERENCE

Denial of 'Center' of Marxism

AU031413 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Seada Hodzic commentary: "Chronical: Cavtat Talks"]

[Text] For the fourth time Cavtat will play host to theoreticians and thinkers of Marxist and socialist orientation and to fighters for socialism throughout the world. As at earlier Cavtat talks, the discussions at this year's "roundtable" conference, which has been organized by the international tribune SOCIALISM IN THE WORLD, are motivated by a sole aim: to contribute to the acquaintance, understanding and a critical confrontation of ideas which express the wealth of revolutionary practice and theoretical tradition within Marxism and the socialist idea in general and thus to encourage the further creative development of the theory of a revolutionary socialist transformation of the world.

Beginning tomorrow and for the next 5 days, picturesque Cavtat will be the center of world Marxist and socialist thought so as to deny once again, as in the past, the existence of any kind of a "center" of world revolution, Marxism and socialism. Also on this occasion, with the open nature of discussions, tolerance and a lively critical dialog, the Cavtat meeting will prove that socialism as a world historic movement does not recognize any stereotype, "original models" or "the solely correct and solely valid" paths, that everyone has the right to discover the paths of socialist development himself, according to his own situation and specific conditions. This is because socialism as a world process is advancing to the world historic arena along different paths, giving the world in which we live a dominant feature of a great transition from a society of exploitation to a community of free, associated people.

The success of socialism has perhaps never before depended so much on its objective forces (working and potential), on the revolutionary awareness and the activity and cooperation of these forces. Contemporary trends confirm to us that the strengthening of socialism as a world process and an increase in its influence in the international political, cultural and economic relations presupposes an actually equitable international cooperation and solidarity of the subjective forces of socialism, based on a choice of different paths of transformation. For this reason this year's topic of the "roundtable conference," devoted precisely to subjective forces of socialism, is exceptionally important and topical.

The fact that from year to year the Cavtat talks gather more and more participants is an important recognition for us, as the hosts of this important international gathering. At the same time this also is evidence that the words which our guests addressed to us during the meeting in Cavtat 4 years ago--that Yugoslavia is precisely the proper place for a frank and critical confrontation of theory and views from the rich treasury of socialism and Marxism--were not a mere compliment. Those words were a recognition of our contribution to the revolutionary Marxist theory and practice. Finally, they were a recognition of our country and its consistent policy.

Drulovic on Cavtat Results

AU032133 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The international conference in Cavtat on subjective forces of socialism has concluded the first part of its discussion. Milan Pujin, a Radio Zagreb journalist, has interviewed Milojko Drulovic, chairman of the conference council, about the results and values of the Cavtat discussions. [begin recording]

[Question] The first part of the round-table discussions, Comrade Drulovic, has been concluded. The main reports have been heard, the discussion has concluded, and there have been some polemics. Can you appraise briefly the course of the discussions so far on socialism as a world process?

[Answer] There is no need to appraise. It is still too early. The debate will last for 3 more days, after all. But judging by what has been accomplished so far, there has been a tremendous interest in the discussion. Very famous scientists have gathered here from all parts of the world. They present not only their theoretical positions but also the experiences of socialist struggle and socialist building in various parts of the world. The discussion in that respect has really been exceptionally interesting and lively. What is more important is the fact that theoreticians and fighters for socialism have come to Cavtat from those communities which in other circumstances have no opportunity to meet each other.

For instance, there are representatives of social democracy from Western Europe and East European countries, as well as representatives of China of other countries from all over the world.

In the opinion of the foreigners attending here, this is the greatest importance of Cavtat: That people who have different views on matters can gather here to discuss their views.

[Question] Theoreticians of various ideological and political colors and persuasions sit at the table here. That has obviously caused polemics to develop. Would you say something about polemics at the roundtable?

[Answer] There have been many polemics. It has been proper. There have been no political attacks or discrimination. It is simply that people express their views. Most differences concerned the position of man under socialism. That was one question, and the other was the position of subjective forces, which is to say political parties, trade union organizations and movements. Most discussed was the extent to which contemporary conditions demand a difference and variety in the organization of those subjective forces.

Also discussed a great deal were the problem of democracy and socialism, so that in any case the essential problems of the present time of interest to the people and the world have been discussed. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Warsaw--Jerzy Olszewski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and president of the Polish part of the Yugoslav-Polish committee for Economic Cooperation, left with members of the Polish delegation for Skopje today. Tomorrow, a regular session of the Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic Cooperation will begin in Skopje. The session will discuss the implementation of the program of commodity exchange which should this year exceed the sum of \$700 million in both directions. The frameworks of trade for the next period will also be determined. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

PZPR DELEGATION VISIT--Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a PZPR study delegation led by Franciszek Kubiczek, director of the PZPR Central Department for Light Industry, Trade and Consumption. The reception was also attended by Polish Ambassador Wiktor Kirecki. In a talk with Blagoje Boskovic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, members of the delegation were informed about the current economic trends in our country, particularly about the LCY activity in the field of foreign trade, maritime economy and medium and small production-servicing organizations. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER RALLY--Kriva Palanka--A border rally of people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was attended by some 10,000 people, was held at Kriva Palanka yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

NEW ADRIATIC PORT TERMINAL--Split, September 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Committee for Transport and Communications Chairman Ante Zelic opened today in Split, central Adriatic port city, a new port terminal, the most up-to-date port terminal in the Adriatic and, probably, also the Mediterranean. The impressive modern terminal, of an area of some 7,000 sq. meters, houses both domestic and international traffic. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD]